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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 21

Section 1

July 30, 1937

## POPULATION CONGRESS

Scientific study forecasts a drop of 40,000,000 in population in the eleven North and Northwestern nations of Europe in the next two generations, it was declared at the International Congress on Population Problems, which opened at Paris yesterday, says a wireloss to the New York Times. Only concerted action in dealing with the declining birth rate can prevent this, said Professor Adolphe Landry of France, presiding, who rejoiced that scientists the world over had awakened to the problem and were cooperating in their efforts to reach a solution.

## TOBACCO MARKETS

The first of the nation's 1937 bright-leaf tobacco crop, destined for cigarette factories, sold briskly yesterday at prices which growers generally described as "good". Bids ranged from a few cents a pound for poor quality baskets to more than 50 cents for top grades at the opening auctions in 17 Georgia and Florida cities. Quotations for the bulk of the offerings were listed in unofficial warehouse reports at between 26 and 39 cents. J. W. Sikes, assistant supervisor of Georgia markets, said opening middle-grade prices were "slightly higher than last year". "Lower and top grades," he said, "are about the same as in 1936." (A.P.)

## JAPANESE WHEAT CROP

Japan will have the greatest wheat crop in her history this year if the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's forecast of 49,182,000 bushels proves correct. This approximated the "ideal quantity" of 50,000,000 bushels set as the objective of the Ministry's 5-year plan. The big crop in prospect is due to ideal weather conditions so far. The biggest crop previously was 38,250,000 bushels, in 1935. (Canadian Press.)

## GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

The Senate Committee on Governmental Reorganization scheduled yesterday a ten-day series of public hearings on the President's program. The hearings will begin Monday. The committee also elected Senator Byrnes to the chairmanship. He said that the first witnesses probably would be members of the Presidential commission which drafted the plan. (A.P.)

## PAY BILL

Some 46,000 government employees would be assured a minimum wage of \$1,200 a year under a bill introduced in the House yesterday. Chairman Ramspeck of the House Civil Service Committee sponsored the measure. The bill sets forth a scale of salaries for the low-pay classifications. It consequently would allow raises for other low-salaried workers now above the \$1,200 minimum. (Washington Post.)



Technological Developments      Business Week (July 24) in an article on President Roosevelt's National Resources Committee report, says in part: "The report points out that all the great inventions (steam engine, electricity, automobile, airplane, radio, what have you) were slow in realization, hence that their directions and damages to displaced industries could have been forecast. It stresses certain developments now appearing which government and business are advised to evaluate. They include: (1) the mechanical cotton picker, imperfect at present but sure to become practical, which will take jobs from millions in the South; (2) artificial cotton and wool, which may upset the natural cotton and wool industries; (3) air conditioning, which may stimulate the growth of industries in the South; (4) the photo-electric cell, which can take over certain machine control operations from human labor; (5) pre-fabricated houses, which may disrupt present building trades; (6) tray agriculture, which multiplies plant productivity by chemical feeding of the roots; (7) television, which will change the amusement industries and afford propagandists a powerful new weapon; (8) gasoline from coal, something for the petroleum industry to watch; (9) steep-flight aircraft, which by landing almost anywhere will bring changes in population distribution."

"Transparent" Animals      "A modification of the Spalteholz method of rendering organic tissues transparent is used at the research laboratories of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, to demonstrate rickets and other structural deficiencies in whole animals," says Medical Record (July 21). "Although the basic method has been known for 25 years and is used by museums, McKesson's adaptation is believed to represent the first use of whole transparent animals in commercial research. Use of this method permits clear visualization of affected parts in their proper relationship to the structure as a whole, an advantage not possible when dissection is resorted to. The process, which requires six weeks to complete, consists of careful fixation of tissues by a hardening agent, subsequent careful washing in running water and bleaching with a strong hydrogen peroxide solution...Research is being continued to determine whether the method will aid in the study of changes in the structure of animals which result from disease or the effect of drugs."

Root-Promoting Substances      "Florist growers as a whole possibly have taken only an academic interest in the various published reports of experiments made with root-promoting substances during the last 18 months," says Florists Exchange editorially (July 24), "because in the main these experiments have related to what is generally classed as nursery stock, particularly hard wooded subjects that are naturally slow to root. However, some florist growers on their own initiative have tried out one or other of the materials available and we know of one who achieved much success this season with rooting carnation cuttings, particularly varieties slow and difficult. The gain in time with such varieties was as much as two weeks with a much lower percentage of loss. Some propagators of dahlias also have found it advantageous to use one of the synthetic hormone substances. We draw attention to the report on another page on experiments with florists' plants carried on at the Ohio Experiment Station under the supervision of G. H. Poesch..."



Senate,  
July 28

The Senate continued debate on the so-called wages and hours bill (S. 2475). An amendment offered by Senator Lodge, providing that the average imports into the United States of all classes of goods for the past five years shall be determined, after which no imports above that amount shall be allowed unless such imports are manufactured under conditions equivalent to those set up in the bill, was defeated by a vote of 19 to 57. Senator McNary offered an amendment (which is the pending amendment) as follows: **Insert**, in the section establishing wages and hours standards, "Provided further, That the provisions of this subsection shall not be applicable with respect to any person employed in connection with the canning or other packing or packaging of fish, sea foods, sponges, fruits, maple sugar, or vegetables when the services of such person are of a seasonal nature and do not extend over total periods of more than six months in any one year." The Senator withdrew a similar amendment offered earlier. Senator Brown, of Michigan, was appointed a member of the following committees, to fill the vacancies caused by the death of the late Senator Robinson: special committee on the reorganization of the executive agencies of the government, created by S.Res. 217, 74th Cong.; select committee on government organization, created under S.Res. 69, 75th Cong.; and joint congressional committee on government organization, established by Public Res. No. 4, 75th Cong. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported out with amendments the bill (H.R. 2260) to provide for appearance on behalf of and appeal by the United States in certain cases in which the constitutionality of acts of Congress is involved (S.Rept. 963).

House,  
July 28

The House considered immigration and naturalization bills. The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported out with amendment the bill (H.R. 7433) to advance a program of national safety and accident prevention (H.Rept. 1361). The House Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation reported out with amendment the following bills: H.R. 7953, to provide for studies and plans for development of reclamation projects on Cimarron River, Washita River, and North Canadian River, Okla. (H.Rept. 1378); and H.R. 5960, to provide for studies and plans for the development of a reclamation project on the Cimarron River, Okla. (H.Rept. 1379).

Preservatives  
in Food

T. W. Corran, in Food Manufacture (London, July) in an article on preservatives in food, comments on food laws in various countries, saying: "Whereas in most cases sulphites and benzoates alone are permitted as preservatives, there is no general international agreement on this question. Thus, for instance, Germany allows the use of formic acid and benzoic esters. Another point of difference is the need for declaration. This country (England) does not require the declaration of preservatives in most cases, while others require the declaration of all preservatives. Some countries prohibit all chemical preservatives. The two main classes of products in which preservatives are allowed are meat and meat products and fruit and fruit products respectively...Although climatic conditions in the different countries in the world are responsible for some variation in the quality and quantity of chemical preservatives used, it does not seem to the writer that there has been any big effort made to correlate the preservative regulations existing in different countries. There seems to be no scientific reason why such agreement should not be attained..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 29 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.25-16.00; cows good 7.75-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.75-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.00; feeders and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.65-13.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.40-13.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.65-12.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.50-11.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $137\frac{1}{2}$ - $140\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $135\frac{1}{2}$ - $138\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2Am. Durum\* Minneap.  $114\frac{1}{2}$ - $118\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth,  $118\frac{1}{2}$ - $119\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $116$ - $120\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $121$ - $125$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $120\frac{1}{2}$ - $121$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $104$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $81\frac{1}{2}$ - $83\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $100$ - $106$ ; St. Louis  $103$ ; No. 3 yellow Chi.  $98\frac{1}{4}$ - $102\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $28\frac{1}{2}$ - $29$ ; K.C.  $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $32\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $30$ - $31\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $30$ ; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap.  $75$ - $80$ ; No. 3 good malting, Minneap.  $68$ - $75$ ; No. 2, Minneap.  $53$ - $55$ ; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap.  $202\frac{1}{2}$ - $204\frac{1}{2}$ .

New Jersey sacked Cobblers ranged 85¢-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.00-\$1.05 f.o.b. Northern and Central New Jersey Points. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.55-\$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow onions 80¢-90¢ per 50 pound sack in a few eastern cities. Iowa stock \$1.00-\$1.10 in the Middle West. Georgia Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1.75-\$3.00 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Arizona, Salmon Meats Cantaloupes \$2.00-\$2.50 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in the east. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 28-36 pound average, \$240-\$270 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 24 points from the previous close to 11.14 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.68 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 23 points to 10.81 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 10.84 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $31\frac{1}{2}$ - $31\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $31\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $18\frac{3}{4}$ - $19\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S. Daisies,  $18$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y. Americas,  $18$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-27 cents; Standards,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ - $22\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts,  $20\frac{3}{4}$ -21 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LXVI, No. 22

Section 1

August 2, 1937

## WAGES AND HOURS BILL

The Senate passed the wages and hours bill late Saturday by a vote of 56 to 28, after crushing most of the important amendment proposals put forward. The measure now goes to the House. As passed by the Senate the measure would set up a Labor Standards Board of five members which would be authorized to establish minimum wages and maximum working hours, within the limits set, for industries throughout the country. (Press.)

## FRENCH BUDGET

A Paris wireless to the New York Times says that for the first time in history the French Government Friday adopted a ruling which set limit on extra budgetary expenditures for the coming year. By this measure George Bonnet, Finance Minister, expects to take a large step toward obtaining a truly balanced budget instead of a fair balance of regular expenditures and a sliding scale on supplementary credits which, in reality, maintains the budget deficit constantly.

## AUTOMATIC CROP SERVICE

Farmers of <sup>the</sup> Central New Jersey potato belt who are desirous of getting the latest official information on potato prices, car movements, loadings, holdings, digging and the weather will have a new service, beginning today, when an automatic crop news service, the first of its kind ever put into operation, will be available at Hightstown at the field office of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. A recent development of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, the equipment to be used on an experimental basis by the department will enable farmers seeking crop information to call Hightstown on the telephone. The call will be connected with a mechanical announcer that will then give the latest crop news. (New York Times.)

## GERMANY'S CROP YIELDS

A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says the yield from Germany's new crops appears to be even less satisfactory than the earlier forecasts. Immediately before the harvesting, all except four of the sixty-eight winter wheat districts covered in the statistics appeared to be in a worse condition than they were at the same time in 1936, while the winter rye districts were worse without exception.



Low Temperature      G.D.H. Bell, Plant Breeding Institute, School of  
Treatment of      Agriculture, Cambridge (England) reports in the Journal  
Seed Grain      of Agricultural Science (London, July) on "The Effect of  
                 Low-Temperature Grain Pre-Treatment on the Development,  
Yield and Grain of Some Varieties of Wheat and Barley." The summary says:  
"(1) The effect of low-temperature grain pre-treatment on two winter  
varieties of wheat and two winter varieties of barley is seen in a very  
definite reduction in the number of tillers produced, which, however, had  
no subsequent effect on the number of ears surviving at harvest; very  
little effect resulted from the treatment of spring varieties of wheat  
and barley in the number of tillers produced, although the spring wheat  
variety did show a slight reduction; (2) gross yields per plot were un-  
affected by the treatment in all the varieties but the yields per plant  
were affected in the wheat experiment and the yield per ear in the bar-  
ley experiment...(3) the grain from treated plants was affected in  
1000-grain weight and nitrogen content in the wheat experiment, while  
only the 1000-grain weight suffered any change in the barley experiment...  
(4) analysis of the behavior of the varieties with regard to tillering  
and ear production showed clearly that the maximum of tillers produced  
bears little relation to the number of ears at harvest; in the barley  
varieties high yield and low nitrogen were associated with the largest  
number of ears, which in turn was associated with the lowest tillering;  
in the wheat varieties high yield was associated with high 1000-grain  
weight; in both experiments the spring varieties outyielded the winter  
varieties whether the latter had been treated or not."

Farming and      The August Scientific Monthly prints three addresses  
Chemistry      delivered at the dedication of the Mellon Institute of  
                 Industrial Research. One of them, "Recent Progress in  
Synthetic Organic Chemistry", by Dr. G. O. Curme, Jr., says in part:  
"Agriculture has always been most conservative and as an industry based  
on photosynthesis of organic products has, in a sense, been competitive  
with industrial organic synthesis. Perhaps a compensating benefit of  
the trying times of the past several years has been the arousing of mu-  
tual interest between these two groups. For some years the farmer has  
been a buyer of special synthetic organic chemicals for farm use in the  
form of insecticides, seed disinfectants, fumigants, sterilizing solu-  
tions, weed killers and the like in addition to those purchased indirectly  
through household and automotive products. In return the chemical manu-  
facturers have been large purchasers of agricultural products such as  
cotton, animal and vegetable oils, naval stores, starch and sugar, in  
addition to food and other farm products consumed by chemical workers.  
It is rather common to find in the chemical industry that among one's  
largest customers are other chemical manufacturers. Once it is generally  
realized that the agriculturist is essentially a producer of volume goods  
and the synthetic organic chemical manufacturer essentially a producer  
of specialties, tailored to meet rigid specifications, the few cases where  
competition exists should be overshadowed by the many cases where a mu-  
tually profitable exchange of goods can occur."



Senate,  
July 29                      The Senate continued debate on the so-called wages and hours bill (S. 2475). The Senate agreed to the McNary amendment, exempting from the maximum-hour provisions of the bill certain seasonal industries (canning or packing fish, sea foods, sponges, fruits, maple sugar, or vegetables and ginning or baling cotton. The Senate agreed to the resolution (S.Res. 137) providing for an investigation of certain activities of the American Cotton Cooperative Association in connection with the marketing of cotton financed by the Federal Government. Senator McKellar's amendment to the resolution, widening the scope of the proposed investigation, was agreed to. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment the bill (S. 1351) to amend the packers and stockyards act, 1921, as amended, by transferring from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Federal Trade Commission authority to investigate practices of packers of meats, etc. (S.Rept. 988).

House,  
July 29                      The House passed the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 175) to authorize the submission to Congress of a comprehensive national plan for the prevention and control of floods of all the major rivers of the United States, development of hydroelectric power resources, water and soil conservation. The language of this measure was later substituted for the language of S.J.Res. 57, a similar measure and the Senate joint resolution was also passed. Messrs. Cannon of Missouri and Rayburn discussed the farm program. Mr. Cannon insisted that Congress stay in session until something is done for the farmer, but Mr. Rayburn voiced a willingness to let the matter go over until next session. Mr. Biermann had inserted in the Record a comparison of the number of borrowers and amounts borrowed from the Farm Credit Administration during Republican and Democratic administrations.

Congress,  
July 30                      The Senate continued debate on the so-called wages and hours bill (S. 2475). The Senate agreed to an amendment offered by Senator Reynolds to exempt from the provisions of the bill firms employing 10 or fewer than 10 persons, but the vote was later reconsidered and the amendment was defeated by a vote of 31 to 52. An amendment exempting from the provisions of the bill tobacco warehouses, cotton compresses, warehouses, ginning and baling, also offered by Senator Reynolds, was defeated by a vote of 40 to 40. An amendment by Senator McGill, exempting from the provisions of the bill persons harvesting and delivering to markets farm products, was agreed to. Senator Schwellenbach offered an amendment exempting the apple industry from the provisions of the bill, but later withdrew the amendment temporarily in order to confer with Senator Pepper regarding it. Senator Borah offered an amendment to exempt dairies from the provisions of the bill, which is pending. It was agreed that a vote be taken on the entire bill July 31. The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency reported out with amendments the bill (S. 2675) to amend certain sections of the Federal Credit Union Act (S.Rept. 1009). The House passed a bill to provide for measurement of vessels using the Panama Canal, and adjourned until August 2.

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 30 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.25-16.00; cows good 7.75-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.75-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.75-13.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.50-13.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.70-12.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.65-12.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-11.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 137  $\frac{7}{8}$ -140  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 135  $\frac{7}{8}$ -138  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ -118 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ -119 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 116-119 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 121 $\frac{3}{4}$ -125 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 120-120 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 105; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 81  $\frac{3}{8}$ -84  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 95-99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 100-101 (Nom); No. 3, Chi. 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ -100 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29; K.C. 29-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 31; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 75-79; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 65-75; No. 2, Minneap. 54-56; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 202 $\frac{1}{2}$ -204 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 85¢-\$1.45 per 100 pound sacks in eastern cities; \$0.95¢-\$1 f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Maryland Cobblers \$1-\$1.40 in city markets. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.55-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago. Georgia Elberta peaches, various sizes, 75¢-\$1.25 per one-half bushel basket in terminal markets. Massachusetts Yellow onions 85¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East. New Jersey Yellows 65¢-85¢ in New York. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 26-36 pound average, \$180-\$225 bulk per car in New York City; 24-34 pound average, \$60-\$100 f.o.b. Laurinburg, N.C.

The average price for Middling  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 11.16 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.68 cents.

October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 10.83 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 10.85 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y. Americas, 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-27 cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents; Firsts 21-21 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LXVI, No. 23

Section 1

August 3, 1937

## REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT

Hearings opened yesterday before the Select Committee of the Senate on President Roosevelt's plan for reorganization of the executive branch of the Federal Government. Dr. Charles E. Merriam, head of the Department of Political Science of the University of Chicago and a member of the President's Government Reorganization Committee, was the only witness. The important points of the plan, he said, were these: it would strengthen the hands of the President through the appointment of six assistants; it would put control of the financial agencies under White House management; it would tend to abolish patronage through the reorganization of the civil service; and it would reduce to twelve more than a hundred scattered commissions and agencies. (Press.)

## BANKING SYSTEM

Unprofitable institutions might well be pruned out of the banking system, Chairman Leo T. Crowley, of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, suggested yesterday. Crowley said that "if the number of banks could be reduced by 300 to 400 a year for the next five to seven years those that were left could make money." "We would have a sound banking system that could withstand future depressions," he added. The FDIC, in cooperation with state banking supervisors, now is "working out a program to eliminate a lot of institutions that are unprofitable," he said. (A.P.)

## FLOOD CONTROL COMPACT

President Roosevelt opposes Congressional acceptance of the New England flood control compact unless Congress reserves to the Federal Government all power rights arising from any reservoirs or dams built at government expense, Representative Herman P. Koppelman said yesterday after a conference with the President. A bill now pending proposes acceptance of the compact based on the flood control act of 1933, which provided for such work along the Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers. The program calls for \$10,000,000 of federal money, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire contributing \$3,000,000 for sites, etc. (Press.)

## JAPANESE

"It became known yesterday that Japan's adverse trade balance on July 31 had reached the unprecedented amount of 720,000,000 yen," reports Hugh Byas in a Tokyo wireless to the New York Times. "The principal recent items in this excess of imports are iron, crude and heavy oils, pulp, ores and machinery. Before the present session of Parliament closes the legislators will be asked to approve laws increasing the income tax and the luxury tax and establishing a war profits tax..."



**Cooperative Elevators** "Cooperative elevators in Nebraska, which operate according to what is recognized among the officials of these organizations as '100 percent cooperative,' have a real operating advantage," says Harold Hedges, Farm Credit Administration, in the administration's News for Farmer Cooperatives (July). "The figures available in that state for 1935-36 support this statement. They indicated that these so-called '100 percent cooperative' organizations operated more efficiently, safeguarded their members' investment more completely and in other ways gave their membership more service...Middle Western grain farmers...have come to use the term '100 percent cooperative' to describe an association which incorporates in its organization set-up up-to-date cooperative ideas as they have been adapted to local grain marketing methods...Of the 126 Nebraska farmers' elevators from which data were obtained (in 1936) 84 percent made provision to limit dividends on share capital at not to exceed 8 percent. A like proportion provided for one vote for each member stockholder. Somewhat smaller percentages limited membership to producers, controlled stock transfers and provided for patronage dividends to members. Twenty-three percent made definite provision for setting up patronage dividends for nonmembers as well as for members. This provision nearly always included the requirement that dividends so set up for nonmembers shall be applied toward purchase of a share of stock. Only those associations which have this provision in their organization set-up, along with the other cooperative features usually found regarding stock dividend and voting limitations, can consider themselves '100 percent cooperatives'..."

**Farm Sales Increase** The sale of farms by the 12 federal land banks in the first half of 1937 aggregated \$30,937,000 compared to \$15,881,000 for the first half of 1936, according to the Farm Credit Administration. Farmers bought 6,757 farms and 1,114 part farms from the land banks in the first six months of this year, compared to 5,496 and 894 respectively, in the like period of 1936. In the New Orleans district, including Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, 2,413 farms were sold for \$4,639,000, compared to \$3,305,000 the first half of last year. The second largest number of properties was sold to farmers in the Pacific Northwest who bought from the federal land bank of Spokane 885 farms for \$2,365,000. (FCA, No. 9-1.)

**Early Premium Wheat** "Right in the middle of the 'rust belt' this year Early Premium wheat on several farms is running from 20 to 35 bushels an acre and weighing from 60 to 64 pounds to the bushel," says George F. Jordan in Missouri Ruralist (July 24). "It has been due to the variety--Early Premium, developed recently by the field crops department of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Two of the farms on which this wheat has made a remarkable showing are those of George Wilkerson, Pettis County, and C.H.E. Walther, Cooper County. An outstanding yield of 35 bushels an acre was harvested by Mr. Walther this year, when the usual varieties of Fultz, Fulcaster and Michigan Wonder were making low yields of from 10 to 15 bushels an acre. Many of these low yields were of wheat that graded no higher than No. 3, and many even less. While Mr. Walther's wheat was running from 60 to 64 pounds to the bushel, the common varieties were testing from 46 to



48 pounds. Mr. Wilkerson's field of Early Premium had not been threshed on July 9, but those who had seen the field estimated a yield of not less than 20 bushels. The weight was judged to run from 53 to 60 pounds, since it was cut a bit early to get ahead of army worms that were moving out of the Wilkerson barley. This was the outstanding field of wheat in the community..."

Senate,  
July 31

By a vote of 56 to 28, the Senate passed the so-called wages and hours bill (S. 2475). The following amendments to the bill were agreed to: by Senator Borah, exempting dairy cooperatives from the provisions of the bill; by Senator Dietrich, exempting employees engaged in packing or processing perishable agricultural products during the harvesting season from the provisions of the bill; and by Senator Schwellenbach, widening the exemption of agricultural employees to include persons engaged in preparing, packing or storing fresh fruits or vegetables in their raw or natural state. The McCarran amendment, denying entry into the United States of goods manufactured under standards of labor lower than those provided in the bill was defeated by a vote of 27 to 53. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendments the bill (S. 1681) to extend the time for filing claims for refunds under section 15 (c) of the agricultural adjustment act (S.Rept. 1011). The Senate Committee on Commerce reported out with amendments the bill (S. 2092) to authorize the completion, maintenance and operation of the Bonneville project for navigation. The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia reported out without amendment the following bills: S. 2194, to provide for the semi-annual inspection of all motor vehicles in the District of Columbia (S.Rept. 1021); and H.R. 6242, to protect the buyers of potatoes in the District of Columbia (S.Rept. 1023). The House was not in session.

Research  
in Lumber

Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy (July) contains a paper on "The Chemical Utilization of Waste Wood" by Edwin C. John, University of Idaho. It says in part: "The lumber industry is just beginning to realize the value to itself of research on the chemical utilization of wood. Pulp for paper and fibre boards, the production of synthetic construction materials from sawmill wastes, and non-merchantable species, and the pressing of inferior softwood lumber into very hard, dense, attractive 'hardwoods' are receiving attention by the industry. Various extractives, such as tannin from western hemlock bark, arabogalactan, a carbohydrate gum in western larch and a number of organic chemicals and preservatives from redwood extract are being investigated. In conjunction with other by-products, such as insulating material and pulp, some of these may prove profitable to manufacture. Valuable research on the preservation of exterior mill work is being carried out by Dr. Hubert of the Western Pine Association. New preservatives and treating methods have been developed which will increase the service given by wood in buildings. Tetra- and penta-chlorophenols and 2-chloroorthophenylphenol are the toxic agents used. These are dissolved in a proper mixture of light petroleum and pine oils which rapidly penetrates the wood, so that only a simple dipping treatment of the milled products is necessary. The best possibilities for a more efficient utilization of wood raw materials lie in a combination of laboratory research, semi-plant scale studies and thorough economic investigations."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 2 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.25-16.00; cows good 7.75-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.75-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.50-11.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.85-13.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.65-13.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.85-13.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.75-13.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-11.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap.  $133\frac{1}{2}$ - $136\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap.  $131\frac{1}{2}$ - $134\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 111  $\frac{5}{8}$ -115  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 115  $\frac{5}{8}$ -116  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $112\frac{1}{2}$ -117; Chi.  $118\frac{1}{2}$ -123; St. Louis  $119\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 118- $118\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 102; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 77-80; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $94\frac{1}{2}$ -99; St. Louis 106; No. 3, Chi. 101-105; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27  $\frac{3}{8}$ -27  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; K.C. 28- $29\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $28\frac{3}{4}$ - $29\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 malt-ing barley, Minneap. 71-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-70; No. 2 Minneap. 53-55; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 200-202.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$0.90-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in Eastern cities; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central N.J. Points. Maryland Cobblers \$1.60-\$1.65 in Baltimore. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East. Massachusetts stock 85¢-\$1 in a few cities. Iowa stock \$1.05-\$1.10 in St. Louis. Georgia Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1.75-\$2.40 per bushel basket in city markets. North Carolina Elbertas \$1.75-\$2.50 in the East; \$1.50 f.o.b. Hamlet. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 28-34 pound average \$235-\$280 bulk per car in New York City; \$80-\$150 f.o.b. Laurinburg, N.C.

The average price for Middling  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 21 points from the previous close to 10.89 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.66 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 22 points to 10.56 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 10.60 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $31\frac{1}{2}$ - $31\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $31\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $18\frac{3}{4}$ - $19\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S. Daisies, 18- $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y. Americas, 18- $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-27 cents; Standards  $22\frac{1}{4}$ - $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts,  $21\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVI, No. 24

Section 1

August 4, 1937

## SURPLUS CROP CONTROL

Despite indication of a large cotton crop surplus and clamoring by farmers for commodity loans, this form of aid will not be renewed without surplus crop control, President Roosevelt said yesterday at his press conference. Further, the President said, this applies to other crops as well as cotton, and the Administration will not attempt to maintain price levels unless control over surpluses can be provided as well. (Baltimore Sun.)

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## N. DAK. WHEAT PRICE CONTROL

A state-backed program, which Governor William Langer of North Dakota said was intended to prevent "grain gamblers from robbing" North Dakota growers of "millions of dollars" in selling their wheat, became effective yesterday, according to a Bismarck report by the Associated Press. With funds supplied by the state-controlled Bank of North Dakota, the grain will be bought in car-load lots, shipped to the state mill and elevator at Grand Forks or to Minneapolis or Duluth. "Our whole object is to compel local elevators to pay to farmers what their wheat is actually worth. If they won't pay it, the mill and elevator will," Governor Langer said.

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## CHILE-BOLIVIA TRADE PACT

A Santiago (Chile) wireless to the New York Times says a protocol between Chile and Bolivia will be signed this week, it was reported yesterday, the substance of which will be mutual concessions to permit Bolivia more freedom in the use of the Port of Arica, Chile, making it her principal outlet to the Pacific. Chile, in return, would be favored with lower tariffs and other facilities for her goods going to Chile.

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## ECONOMIC STABILITY

In what was described in official circles as its most important pronouncement bearing upon policy, the Federal Reserve Board yesterday stated that "economic stability rather than price stability" was its broad objective. The goal should be reached through a coordination of monetary policies with such matters as effect business activity. Among the most important of these matters, the board says, is taxation, government expenditures, borrowing and lending, foreign trade, the state of agriculture and the state of mind of labor. The statement was made to the Senate Committee on Agriculture. (Baltimore Sun.)

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South Penn  
Highway

Engineering News-Record (July 29) says editorially: "In the South Penn Road described in this issue (Road Transport Resurrects a Railway) Pennsylvania has set an example of bold and unusual highway planning. A toll road 200 miles long to cost \$60,000,000 goes beyond any previous conception of policy. Justification of such an unusual plan lies in the claim that it will provide faster, freer and safer road service. The flatter grades and better alignment, granting all that is claimed for them, will not give express service unless traffic is isolated and restricted, for a road is not an express road merely because it is wide and straight. Under toll-road operation much traffic will go elsewhere to avoid toll charges, but if the ambitions of the promoters are realized the new road will not be long a private enterprise. Under public operation, free, it will quickly lose its express road qualities unless these are built into the road in the original design. At present the new trans-mountain highway ranks merely as an example of bold road promotion; it remains to be seen what the engineers will do toward giving it true express highway rank through designing it as a permanent freeway and thereby assuring its efficient transport service."

Refrigeration  
on Farms

The two leading articles in Refrigerating Engineering (August) are "Uses of Refrigeration on Farms" by Truman E. Henton, Purdue University Experiment Station, and "Farm Refrigeration Equipment That 'Earns Its Keep'" by Mack Tucker, Tennessee Valley Authority.

Spectroscope  
in Research

Invisible light and rock salt are being used to solve one of science's most puzzling problems; the structure within the molecule of the atoms of which all matter is composed, it was indicated by a report of Dr. R. B. Barnes, of the American Cyanamid Company before the Fifth International Spectroscopy Conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In his research, Dr. Barnes employs the spectroscope. By using it to examine the invisible light found in the infra-red range of the spectrum, he can not only tell what and how many atoms of an element are present, as can be done in all ranges of the spectrum, but how these atoms are connected with each other as well. The investigation is expected to be particularly valuable in determining what actually occurs during chemical reactions, for the spectroscope can reveal atomic linkages both before and after the reaction. It will also enable investigators to differentiate between isomeric structures, substances composed of the same atoms but linked differently. Other new roles played by the spectroscope were described. The discovery of red color pigments that make hams turn red when cured, improved methods of detecting impurities in cast iron, vital information that should yield better rayons and applications that are telling scientists new facts about gland secretions are among the diversified uses of the spectroscope described by scientists on the program. (Science News Letter, July 31.)



Senate,  
August 2

The Senate began debate on the so-called low cost housing bill (S. 1685). The Senate agreed to the House amendments to the joint resolution (S.J.Res. 57) to authorize the submission to Congress of a comprehensive national plan for the prevention and control of floods of all the major rivers of the United States, development of hydroelectric power resources, water and soil conservation; this joint resolution will now be sent to the President. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported out without amendment a bill (H.R. 4343) to amend section 77B of the act entitled "an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended (S.Rept. 1032). Senator Byrd had printed in the Record correspondence between him and Secretary Wallace relative to certain homesteads projects of the Resettlement Administration; a statement by the Senator; and a report on allotments, expenditures and encumbrances, Shenandoah homesteads project, prepared by the General Accounting Office.

House,  
August 2

The House passed the bill (H.R. 7909) to amend the federal farm loan act, the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933, the farm credit act of 1933, the federal farm mortgage corporation act and the agricultural marketing act. Considering bills on the consent calendar, the House passed the following: S. 2147, to amend the agricultural marketing agreement act of 1937 by adding homebees to the list of commodities for which marketing agreements and orders may be issued (this bill will now be sent to the President); S. 2157, authorizing credits to disbursing officers for expenses incident to the creation of subsistence homesteads corporations (this bill will now be sent to the President); H.R. 7836, to amend the agricultural adjustment act, as amended, by including hops as a commodity to which orders under such act are applicable; H.R. 7553, to provide for studies and plans for the development of reclamation projects on the Cimarron River in Cimarron County, Oklahoma; the Washita River in Oklahoma and the North Canadian River in Oklahoma. The House received communications from the President, transmitting the following supplemental estimates of appropriations; \$20,000,000, Department of Agriculture, fiscal year 1938, to carry out the provisions of titles I and III of the Bankhead-Jones farm tenant act, approved July 22, 1937 (H.Doc. 330); \$100,000 for the Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition, Department of State, to remain available until December 31, 1939 (H.Doc. 331); \$40,050,000, Treasury Department, fiscal year 1938, to provide payments to federal land banks and to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation on account of reductions in interest rates on mortgages under the provisions of the act of July 22, 1937 (H.Doc. 329); all of these estimates were referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The conference report on the District of Columbia revenue bill (H.R. 7472) was submitted to the House, together with the statement of the House conferees; as the bill comes from conference, it still contains the rider attached by the Senate, providing for an amendment to the anti-trust laws under which contracts and agreements stipulating minimum resale prices of certain commodities are legal under the anti-trust laws. The House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments reported out without amendment the bill (S. 1935) to authorize and direct the Comptroller General to allow credit for all outstanding disallowances and suspensions in the accounts of disbursing officers for payments made pursuant to certain adjustments and increases in compensation of government officers and employees (H.Rept. 1414).



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 3 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.00-16.25; cows good 7.75-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.75-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.90-13.35; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.65-13.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.85-13.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.75-13.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.75-11.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 132 1/8-135 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 130 1/8-132 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 110 1/8-114 1/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 114 1/8-115 1/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 109 1/4-115 1/2; Chi. 118-123 1/4; St. Louis 116 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 118; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 100 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 76 1/4-79 1/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 98-101 1/4; St. Louis 105; No. 3 Chi. 102-105 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 3/8-27 7/8; K.C. 27-29 1/4; Chi. 28-29 1/2; St. Louis 28 1/2-29; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 71-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-70; No. 2, Minneap. 53-55; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 200-203.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 85¢-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Maryland stock 95¢-\$1.25 in the East. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago. North Carolina Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1.62 1/2-\$2.35 per bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Hamlet. Massachusetts Yellow onions 85¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the East. New York stock \$1-\$1.10 in Pittsburgh. Iowa Yellows \$1.10 in the Middle West. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 30-pound average \$430 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close to 10.95 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.45 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton exchange advanced 8 points to 10.64 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 10.66 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 31 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 31 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 3/4-19 1/2 cents; S.Daisies, 18-18 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 18-18 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-27 1/2 cents; Standards, 22 1/4-22 3/4 cents; Firsts, 21 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LXVI, No. 25

Section 1

August 5, 1937

## CROP CONTROL LEGISLATION

President Roosevelt's insistence on crop control legislation as a prerequisite to a renewal of price-pegging commodity loans split the Senate and House into warring factions yesterday. In the House, Speaker Bankhead and Chairman Jones of the Agriculture Committee sought to forestall a revival of demands for general farm legislation, including the ever-normal granary plan and production control, by assuring a rapidly forming farm bloc that action on the President's program would be made the first order of business at the next session of Congress. In the Senate Senators Connally of Texas and Black of Alabama expressed their willingness that the present session be prolonged until such time as action might be had on a general farm bill. (Press.)

## SUGAR CONTROL BILL COMMENT

President Roosevelt served notice on Congress yesterday that he would veto the sugar control bill, scheduled to be taken up in the House today, if it were passed in its present form with restrictions on imports of refined sugar from Hawaii and Puerto Rico. He made known his opposition to the measure in a telephone call to Representative Rayburn and Chairman Marvin Jones of the House Agriculture Committee. (Press.)

## STABILIZATION OF CURRENCY

Complete divorcement of the dollar from any theoretical or practical connection with gold would so dislocate international currencies that the "monetary managers" would be willing to come to agreement on a "common denominator", the Thomas subcommittee of the Senate Agriculture was told yesterday by Rene Leon, monetary expert of Princeton. The subcommittee was continuing its hearings on the Thomas bill to stabilize the dollar at the 1926 level, measured in commodity prices. (Press.)

## WAGES AND HOURS BILL

The House Labor Committee voted yesterday to recommend for passage the wages and hours bill already passed by the Senate, with important modifications which appeared certain to complicate the work of the Conference Committee. The vote was 17 to 2. The committee decided to throw overboard the amendment it had previously adopted giving the proposed Labor Standards Board power to set minimum wages as high as 70 cents an hour and maximum working hours as low as 35 hours a week. The bill, so far as this phase is concerned, is left in the form approved by the Senate, under which the board would be limited to 40 cents an hour and 40 hours a week in establishing its standards. (Press.)



**Farm Truck Agreement** Removal of state barriers to the free movement of farm produce assumed southwide proportions recently, says a Jackson, Mississippi, report in the Memphis Commercial Appeal. State Auditor Carl N. Craig revealed that Georgia has joined the reciprocal agreement already entered into by Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee. Under the agreement, farmers moving their products across state lines are not subjected to collection of privilege taxes on their vehicles. The agreement applies only to farmer owned and operated trucks.

**Science News** The Dallas Morning News, through its agricultural editor, Victor H. Schoffelmayer, reports that it has added science to its business-agriculture page, "because of the increasing interest in the industrialization of Texas and the evident role which science and research must play in such a program."

**Blue Fox Project** "Blue foxes at Wisconsin's experimental game and fur farm at Poynette, not to be outdone in achievement by the farm's pheasants, established what appears to be a national record for experimental projects," says an editorial in Hunter Trader Trapper (August). "Two females presented for praise and posterity litters of sixteen pups each. H. W. MacKenzie, director, said that in addition to the two litters of sixteen, three other females have produced two litters of ten and one of nine, a total of sixty-one pups for five females. Additional litters are expected. The blue fox, a most valuable fur bearer, is being reared at the state farm for test plantings in northern Wisconsin refuge areas. It is planned to make first plantings this coming autumn..."

**Reclamation Projects** Federal reclamation projects will have room for a population of at least a million when fully developed, according to a recent estimate of John C. Page, Commissioner of Reclamation. As a result of the drought, thousands of families from the Great Plains have pulled up stakes and established new homes in the reclamation areas of the Far West. Between January 1 and September 15, 1936, more than 4,250 families migrated from the drought area into Washington and Oregon, and during the same period, 4,500 families moved into reclamation areas in Idaho. At about the same time, approximately 28,000 from the drought area settled in California. This westward trek is still under way. During the past 35 years, crops have been raised on federal reclamation areas to the value of close to \$2,250,000,000. Every effort is being made to avoid competition on those crops in which a surplus exists in the United States. The major crops raised on reclamation projects are alfalfa, alfalfa seed, apples, barley, beans, citrus fruits, clover seed, fruits and vegetables. The 1936 value of crops raised on federal irrigated lands was about \$107,000,000. (New York Times.)

**Bovine TB** "Maryland is the forty-fourth state to eradicate tuberculosis," says Breeder's Gazette (August). "...This is the greatest veterinary achievement in the history of mankind, if not the most tremendous victory ever recorded by science over disease. The



controversy about the infection of humans by the bovine bacillus is no longer raised. The banishment of tuberculosis from our herds is worth many times its cost, just to have clean herds and regardless of our responsibility as cattle keepers to human kind. Abortion next!"

Senate, The Senate continued debate on the Wagner low-cost housing bill (S. 1685). Senators Smith, George, Gillette, August 3 Barkeley, Pepper and Bilbo discussed the general agricultural situation and proposed legislation. The Senate passed with an amendment the bill (H.R. 7373) to aid the several states in making, or having made, certain toll bridges on the system of federal-aid highways free bridges. The bill had been reported out with amendment by the House Committee on Roads (H.Rept. 1435) and had passed the House earlier in the day. The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads reported out with amendment a companion bill (S. 701) (S.Rept. 1049) but this bill was indefinitely postponed after passage of H.R. 7373 by the Senate. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment a bill (S. 2791) to amend the agricultural adjustment act, as amended, by including hops as a commodity to which orders under such act are applicable. The Senate Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation reported out without amendment a bill (H.R. 7953) to provide for studies and plans for the development of reclamation projects on the Cimarron River, Washita River and North Canadian River, Oklahoma (S.Rept. 1048).

House, The House considered bills on the private calendar. August 3 It agreed to the conference report on the District of Columbia revenue bill (H.R. 7472) which contains the Miller-Tydings price-maintenance rider. It received a communication from the President (H.Doc. 333) transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation, fiscal year 1938, Department of Agriculture, for dry-land agriculture, \$76,000; referred Committee on Appropriations. The House Committee on Public Lands reported out without amendment a bill (H.R. 6748) to establish a national land policy and to provide homesteads free of debt for actual farm families (H.Rept. 1433). The Committee on Ways and Means reported out without amendment a bill (H.R. 8099) to amend certain administrative provisions of the tariff act of 1930 (H.Rept. 1429). The House Committee on Military Affairs reported out with amendment a bill (H.R. 7985) to provide for enlargement of the Washington Airport (H.Rept. 1431). Mr. Ford, of Mississippi, expressed anxiety at the recent depreciation in prices of cotton and called a meeting of the members from cotton states to discuss the situation.

3-Dimension A stereoscopic map projector is under construction at Aerial Maps Rochester, New York, which makes aerial maps so realistic that the user feels like some super-being standing over the earth and able to caress the tops of mountains with his hand, says a Science Service report. The device is the multiplex projector which can "pick up" a 25-square mile tract by an airplane photograph and set it down on a table top in three dimensions. It is being built for the U.S. Army Air Corps. The method uses no model making with tools; yet a complete representation of a countryside can be obtained in an Army field station a few hours after an exploring plane takes off for observation and photography.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 4 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 12.00-16.25; cows good 7.75-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.75-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.90-13.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.75-13.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 12.00-13.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.75-13.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10-50-11.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 131 7/8-134 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 129 7/8-131 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 110 1/8-114 1/8; No. 1 H.Am.Dur. Duluth, 114 1/8-115 1/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 106 1/2-114; Chi. 115-120 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. Portland 115-116; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 101; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 77 1/8-80 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 97 1/2-101 1/4; No. 3, Chi. 102 1/4-107; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 3/8-27 7/8; K.C. 26-28 1/2; Chi. 27 1/2-29 1/4; No. 3 white oats, St. Louis 30; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 71-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-70; No. 2 Minneap. 54-56; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 200-203.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.25 per 100 pound sack in eastern cities; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Maryland sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1.25 in the East. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago. North Carolina Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1.75-\$2.25 per 1/2 bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.25-\$1.37 1/2 f.o.b. Hamlet. Arkansas Elbertas \$2-\$2.25 in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Nashville. Massachusetts Yellow onions 85¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in New York and Pittsburgh. New York stock \$1-\$1.05 in Pittsburgh. Georgia, North and South Carolina Cuban Queens and Dixie Belles watermelons \$240-\$250 bulk per car, 32-34 pound average, auction sales in New York City.

The average price of Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 19 points from the previous close to 11.14 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.50 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points to 10.84 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 10.85 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 31 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 31 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 3/4-19 1/2 cents; S.Daisies, 18-18 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 18-18 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-27 1/2 cents; Standards, 22 1/4-22 3/4 cents; Firsts, 21-21 1/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXVI, No. 26

Section 1

August 6, 1937

## AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

A movement for a special session of Congress in the fall to consider general farm legislation gained rapid headway yesterday. The special session idea was advanced by President Roosevelt himself to a Congressional group which visited him, although the movement behind it was sponsored by a group of Senators interested primarily in reviving the commodity loan program, designed to stem the downward trend of certain farm prices. (New York Times.)

## NORTH DAKOTA WHEAT PRICES

Wheat prices of North Dakota have increased above the regular market prices during the last two days, state mill and elevator officials said yesterday, after introducing a program which Governor William Langer said would bring "honest prices" for lightweight wheat. A. J. Scott, manager of the state mill and elevator, said prices there and at other state points had been forced up by the plan, going to 7 cents above the card price on 56-pound wheat and heavier, and 6 cents above on 55 pounds and lighter. On lighter weights, however, state mill prices were generally above those paid by private elevators. (A.P.)

## ECUADORIAN TRADE DECREE

Control of exchange and exports is repealed by an Ecuadorian decree dated July 31 and said to be effective immediately, but there is a continuance of the requirement for prior permits on all imports except those specially named as exceptions in the decree, the Commerce Department said yesterday. Under the decree irrevocable credits and guarantee deposits for imports will be paid at the old official exchange rate of 10.50 sucres to the dollar. Another provision requires payment of import duties and customs charges in United States dollars on shipments arriving from this country after ten days, the rate of conversion of these charges to be fixed by the Ecuadorian Minister of Finance, the dollars to be obtained in the free market. (New York Times.)

## COTTON PICKER PATENTED

A cotton picker designed to pick up the ripe white bolls and leave the others alone has been patented, the patent office said yesterday, by Charles H. White, of Moline, Illinois. The invention makes use of a photo-electric cell, or electric eye, to tell what's ripe and what's green. (A.P.)



Parchment  
for Butter

The National Butter and Cheese Journal (July 25) contains a paper on improving the keeping quality of butter with treated parchment, by C. D. Dahle and D. V. Josephson of Pennsylvania State College. A summary says: "While none of the samples of butter exhibited the tallowy flavor which is indicative of oxidation, it is plain that the Avenex (oat flour) treatment of the parchment was sufficient to prevent or delay a certain amount of deterioration. The off flavor which developed no doubt was due to oxidation, yet the flavor developed in no case resembled tallowiness. It therefore appears that flavors other than tallowiness may result from oxidation. This has been found to be true in other experiments under investigation at this time by the writers. Avenex treated parchment is quite effective in preventing staleness of butter stored at 45 degrees F., with maximum benefits obtained in three to five weeks. Some slight help is noted in butter stored at -15 degrees F. for five or six months."

Lambing Season Arizona lambs will hit the high markets and bring top prices to their owners in the future if an experiment being carried on by the University of Arizona animal husbandry department to change the lambing period is successful, according to an announcement made by Dr. W. J. Pistor, associated veterinarian. Research has shown that it is possible to induce oestrus during any season of the year by the use of hormones secreted by the pituitary gland and the ovary. A total of 105 ewes were selected from representative bands of sheep and were injected with ganadin, a standardized serum containing the necessary hormones. These ewes were injected on May 17 and again on June 4. It is hoped by the animal husbandry department that approximately 85 percent of the ewes will lamb during the last of October and the first of November, so that the lambs will be ready for the good Easter market. (Western Livestock Journal, July 27.)

Nursery Stock  
Grading

"The adoption of a standard for all types of nursery stock and the proper labeling of it under the laws of California as recorded in the July 24 issue," says Florists Exchange (July 31), "is a matter that nurserymen of all states in the Union should consider carefully. "...A trading system for any line of goods means nothing unless it is enforced by law. The California Association of Nurserymen has, like nurserymen in some other states, used a grading system, but finding it frequently disregarded, the association has succeeded, after a long effort, in getting a bill through the legislature, which will be enforced after August 27...The law empowers the director to visit all nurseries to see the provisions of the act are carried out. Any purchaser of nursery stock who is dissatisfied may appeal to the director who can prosecute for violation of the law...Every plant or bundle of plants of one kind will carry a label bearing its designated grade, botanical and common name..."

## Roads of World

In the grounds of the Ford Rotunda, Dearborn, Michigan, the "Roads of the World", comprising materials from 18 famous highways, was opened to the public recently. Among the representations are the Appian Way, the "Summer Palace" Road of Manchuria, the ancient Grand Trunk Road of India, and the Diamond Rush Road of South Africa. (New York Times.)



Senate,  
August 4

The Senate continued debate on the Wagner low-cost housing bill (S. 1685). By a vote of 40 to 39, an amendment by Senator Byrd, limiting the amount of money that may be spent on each home to \$4,000 and limiting the amount spent on each room to \$1,000, was agreed to. The Senate agreed to the conference report on the District of Columbia revenue bill (H.R. 7472) which contains the Miller-Tydings price-maintenance rider; this bill will now be sent to the President. The Senate Committee on Commerce reported out without amendment a bill (H.R. 7433) to advance a program of national safety and accident prevention (S.Rept. 1051). The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported out with amendment the joint resolution (S.J.Res. 166) providing for participation of the United States in the Pan American Exposition, Tampa, Florida, in the year 1939, in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Hernando De Soto in Tampa Bay (S.Rept. 1075). The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys reported out without amendment the following bills and resolution: S. 2583, to provide for the acquisition of certain lands for addition to the Tahoe National Forest, Nevada (S.Rept. 1067); H.R. 3866, to add certain lands to the Columbia National Forest, Washington (S.Rept. 1069); and S.Res. 148, extending the time for submittal of a report on the domestic potash industry (S.Rept. 1071). Both Houses received a message from the President, recommending legislation authorizing an appropriation of \$5,000 for participation by the United States in the Eighth International Road Congress, The Hague, 1938; referred Committee (Senate) on Foreign Relations and Committee (House) on Foreign Affairs.

House,  
August 4

The House passed the bill (S. 1935) to authorize and direct the Comptroller General to allow credit for all outstanding disallowances and suspensions in the accounts of disbursing officers of the government for payments made pursuant to certain adjustments and increases in compensation of government officers and employees. The House agreed to the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 7373) to aid the several states in making certain toll bridges under the system of federal-aid highways free bridges; this bill will now be sent to the President. The House Committee on Rules reported out a rule for the consideration of the sugar bill (H.R. 7667).

Wisconsin  
State Fair

A new \$130,000 grandstand addition and improved housing facilities for 4-H club girls and boys are among the improvements which will greet visitors to Wisconsin's 1937 State Fair, August 21 to 29. In the last five years Wisconsin has spent close to a million dollars in revamping the state fair grounds at Milwaukee. Improvements have been made necessary, says R. E. Ammon, Wisconsin state fair manager, because fair attendance has increased from a quarter of a million people in 1929 to a new record of 429,446 visitors last year.

Foreign Trade

Exports as well as imports of the United States increased sharply in June, compared with the corresponding month of 1936, but the outflow in June showed a decrease from that in May, says the Commerce Department. Exports, including re-exports, amounted to \$265,363,000 in June, compared with \$289,912,000 in the preceding month and \$185,693,000 in June 1936. Imports were valued at \$285,946,000 in June, against \$284,892,000 in May and \$191,077,000 a year before. (Press.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 5 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.75-16.25; cows good 7.75-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.75-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 13.25-13.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 13.10-13.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 12.25-13.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 12.00-13.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 135  $\frac{3}{8}$ -137  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 133  $\frac{3}{8}$ -135  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 111  $\frac{5}{8}$ -115  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 115  $\frac{5}{8}$ -116  $\frac{5}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 110 $\frac{3}{4}$ -117 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 117 $\frac{1}{4}$ -123 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ -118; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 103; No. 2 rye, Minneap 80  $\frac{1}{8}$ -83  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 112-115; No. 3, Chi. 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ -111 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ -29 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 27-30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 30; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 72-77; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 61-71; No. 2, Minneap. 55-57; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 201 $\frac{1}{4}$ -204 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.25 per 100-pound sack in eastern cities; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Maryland sacked stock 90¢-\$1.25 in city markets. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago. North Carolina Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1.75-\$2.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Hamlet. Arkansas stock \$1.75-\$2.15 in Chicago; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Clarksville Dist. Massachusetts Yellow onions 80¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in New York City. Iowa stock \$1.10 in St. Louis. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 24-30 pound average \$240-\$310 bulk per car in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 11.24 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.53 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 10.95 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 10.93 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y. Americas, 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-27 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ -22 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 21-21 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 27

Section 1

August 9, 1937

## U.S.-SOVIET TRADE PACT

A new commercial agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union, by which the latter agrees to increase her guaranteed purchases from the United States to \$40,000,000 in the next twelve months, was announced Friday by the State Department. This agreement renews and extends the commercial accord of the last two years between the two countries, and it orders most-favored-nation treatment on exports and imports between the two nations. This is the first time such treatment has been extended to Russia by the United States. (Press.)

## GERMAN CROP CONTROL

A Berlin report by the Associated Press says that farmers disregarding the decree ordering the placing of all wheat and rye at the disposal of the government marketing organization will be subject to fines ranging up to 100,000 marks. If the court finds the infraction "especially obnoxious" penitentiary sentences may be imposed. While the outlook for the grain harvest in the Reich is not promising, sugar beet acreage which in 1933 produced 120,000 tons of fodder has been greatly increased and is expected to yield 600,000 tons for German livestock.

## SOVIET FARM REFORMS

A Moscow wireless to the New York Times says that reforms amounting almost to a general reorganization were ordered in the agricultural system of White Russia Saturday by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government in a decree signed by Joseph Stalin and Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff. The decree first orders the restoration of nearly 8,000 acres of garden patches worked by individual workers of collective farms, which evidently had been seized. The decree next orders the liquidation of 138 state farms, which, according to the decree, have been organized on land taken from collective farms.

## "AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS"

The 485-page volume of "Agricultural Statistics, 1937" has come from the press.

A limited number of copies may be had in the respective bureaus. This new volume contains considerable statistical material not previously published in this form and it should be more useful than ever. No statistics will be published this year in the Yearbook.



Country Banking C. M. Harger, in Banking (August) says: "During the 1920's there was a distinct forward movement by banks in the agricultural sections toward developing farm economics. To a large extent these efforts were limited to individual banks...The leadership in this movement today centers in banker groups rather than in individual undertakings...In Kansas, the group method has proved successful. This is under the cooperative extension work of the state college and is designated as farm bureau and farm management association activity. In these associations are grouped several counties--three to seven--with bankers as officers...The program of the group method is designed to interest key farmers in each community. Each bank selects from its customers six typical producers with whom the specialist agrees to meet regularly each quarter, two of the meetings to be with the bankers on the farms of the cooperatives. Two visits will be with the farmers at the bank, either individually or the entire group being present. The members selected promise to keep complete records...Individual banks throughout the farm area are mostly reviving their efforts by trying to reach the younger generation, largely because this only calls for furnishing funds and letting the youths' organizations work out the details...Somewhat unusual is the back-to-the-country effort of another county bankers association, seeking to reach the town boys and girls of its section. Under the bankers' guidance places are found on farms for deserving town boys so that they may have the privileges of country boys in 4-H club work..."

Cold Storage Farm Plants Some \$300,000 worth of cold storage plants have been erected recently in Mississippi by the State Extension Service in cooperation with the WPA. The original plan was for the erection of such plants in 65 counties. These plants, built of brick and concrete, have a combined meat curing capacity of 4,700,000 pounds. They are also equipped for dry storage of grain, syrup, potatoes, vegetables and eggs. They are fitted with air-tight rooms for the treatment of diseases of tuber crops, for destroying insect pests, recleaning and sacking seeds, canning and preserving fruits and vegetables. (Ice and Refrigeration, August.)

Dextrose for Fruits and Vegetables Workers of the Massachusetts and Oregon Experiment Stations are authors of "Dextrose in the Manufacture of Fruit and Vegetable Products" in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (August). They comment on the fact that "since dextrose has been available for industrial purposes, it is surprising that so few investigations have been published relative to its use in the food preservation industries." A summary of the article says: "The physical and chemical properties of refined dextrose are discussed in relation to its suitability in manufactured fruit and vegetable products. Dextrose, as now obtainable on the market, is comparable to sucrose in purity and may be used advantageously in many canned foods, fruit products and pickles. Because of lower solubility, final dextrose must be used unless the amounts are small as in canned vegetables and tomato juice...The addition of 1 to 2 percent dextrose to brined cucumbers, peppers, cauliflowers, onions, and green tomatoes greatly improves the resulting products by increasing their lactic acid content, preventing spoilage and enhancing the keeping quality."



Senate,                   The Senate continued debate on the Wagner low-cost  
August 5               housing bill (S. 1685). Several Senators discussed the  
                          agricultural situation. Senator Barkeley stated that  
Congress might adjourn within a relatively short time, give the agri-  
culture committees time to draft a comprehensive farm bill and be called  
back for an extra session in October or December to consider such bill.  
The Senate agreed to several of the committee amendments to the bill  
(H.R. 7646) providing flood control in the Ohio River Basin, with the  
idea of passing the bill, but a controversy developed, and the bill was  
temporarily restored to the calendar. Both Houses received the report  
of the Joint Committee on Tax Evasion and Avoidance, pursuant to Public  
Resolution No. 40, 75th Cong.; referred Senate Committee on Finance and  
House Committee on Ways and Means. The report was printed in the Record.

House,                   The House debated the so-called sugar bill. The  
August 5               House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amend-  
                          ment a bill (H.R. 7908) to extend the benefits of section  
21 of the Bankhead-Jones act to Puerto Rico (H.Rept. 1447). The House  
Committee on Judiciary reported out with amendment a bill (S. 1375) to  
provide for the punishment of persons transporting stolen animals in  
interstate commerce (H.Rept. 1448).

Senate,                   By a vote of 64 to 16, the Senate passed the Wagner  
August 6               bill for low-cost housing (S. 1685). An amendment by  
                          Senator Logan, placing the housing authority in the De-  
partment of the Interior, was agreed to by a vote of 40 to 37. By a  
vote of 44 to 39, a motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the  
Byrd amendment, limiting expenditures for any one house to \$4,000 and for  
any one room to \$1,000, was agreed to. Considering bills on the calendar,  
the Senate passed the following: S. 1681, to extend the time for filing  
claims for funds under section 15 (c) of the agricultural adjustment act;  
H.R. 7512, to amend the act of March 26, 1934, relating to losses to  
foreign <sup>service</sup> officers due to appreciation of foreign currencies (this bill  
will now be sent to the President); H.R. 6295, to dispense with unneces-  
sary renewals of oaths of office by civilian employees of the executive  
departments and independent establishments (this bill will now be sent to  
the President); S. 2381, to amend the Criminal Code by providing punish-  
ment for impersonation of officers and employees of government corpora-  
tions; S. 2675, to amend the federal credit union act; H.R. 6242, to pro-  
tect the buyers of potatoes in the District of Columbia (this bill will  
now be sent to the President); H.R. 2512, to authorize an appropriation  
for construction of small reservoirs under the federal reclamation laws  
(Senators Adams, O'Mahoney and Nye were appointed Senate conferees on the  
bill); H.R. 7953, to provide for studies and plans for development of  
reclamation projects on the Cimarron, Washita and North Canadian Rivers  
in Oklahoma (this bill will now be sent to the President); S. 2194, to  
provide for semiannual inspection of motor vehicles in the District of  
Columbia. When the resolution (S.Res. 158) to provide for an investiga-  
tion of agricultural commodity prices, of an ever-normal granary for  
major agricultural commodities, and of the conservation of national soil  
resources, was called, Senator Black offered an amendment requiring the  
Committee to report on the investigation not later than October 15, 1937.



A short discussion of the resolution ensued and the measure was passed over. Senator Bone asked for a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate agreed to the House amendments to the joint resolution (S.J.Res. 57) to authorize the submission to Congress of a comprehensive national plan for the prevention and control of floods of all the major rivers of the United States, but Senator Burke objected to this request. The Senate Committee on Education and Labor reported out with amendment a bill (S. 2705) to provide for an unemployment census (S.Rept. 1141). The bill (H.R. 2260) to provide for appearance on behalf of and appeal by the United States in certain cases in which the constitutionality of acts of Congress is involved, was made the unfinished business of the Senate.

House, By a vote of 165 to 55, the House passed the sugar bill August 6 (H.R. 7667). The Jones amendment, lifting restrictions on imports of refined sugar from Hawaii, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, was rejected by a vote of 135 to 92. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment the following bills; H.R. 7697, to promote conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and utilization (H.Rept. 1450); S. 1998, to amend the act entitled "an act to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts by the Department of Agriculture," approved June 24, 1936 (H.Rept. 1451). The House received a letter from the Archivist, transmitting a report consisting of 562 items, among the archives and records of the Department of Agriculture; referred to Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers. The House adjourned until Monday.

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 6 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.75-16.25; cows good 7.75-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.75-15.00; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 13.10-13.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 13.00-13.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 12.15-13.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.80-13.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $133\frac{1}{4}$ - $135\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $131\frac{1}{4}$ - $133\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 108  $\frac{7}{8}$ -115  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 112  $\frac{7}{8}$ -120  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.,  $109\frac{3}{4}$ - $115\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $116\frac{1}{4}$ - $121\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $115\frac{1}{2}$ - $117\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 101; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 80  $\frac{7}{8}$ -83  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $112\frac{1}{2}$ - $117\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 118; No. 3, Chi.  $110\frac{1}{4}$ - $113\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28  $\frac{5}{8}$ -29  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; K.C.  $28\frac{1}{2}$ -31; Chi. 31- $31\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 73-78; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 62-72; No. 2, Minneap. 54-56; No. 1 Flaxseed, Minneap. 200-203.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.30 per 100 pound sacks in eastern cities; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Maryland stock 90¢-95¢ in Baltimore, Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago. North Carolina Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1.50-\$2.50 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Massachusetts Yellow onions 85¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in New York. Iowa stock \$1.05-\$1.10 in St. Louis. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 22-30 pound average, \$230-\$385 bulk per car in New York City.

The average price for Middling  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 11.18 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.55 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 10.88 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 10.90 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $31\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $31\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $31\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $18\frac{3}{4}$ - $19\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S. Daisies, 18- $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y. Americas, 18- $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23- $27\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $21\frac{3}{4}$ - $22\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $20\frac{1}{2}$ - $21\frac{1}{4}$  cents.. (Prepared by BAE).

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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1. 1990年12月25日，在“九七”香港回归前夕，香港各界人士纷纷发表文章，就香港前途问题提出自己的看法。



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 28

Section 1

August 10, 1937

## COTTON PRICE GUARANTEE

Commissioners of Agriculture for eleven Southern States yesterday appealed to Congress to guarantee parity price to cotton growers on this year's crop, contingent upon their cooperation in a production control program next year. Under their proposal, which was outlined to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, growers would be permitted to sell the present crop at any price not under ten cents a pound, with the understanding that upon their pledge to reduce acreage next year they would receive from the government the difference between the price at which they sold this year's crop and the parity price. Parity price for cotton is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at about 17 cents a pound. (Baltimore Sun.)

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## WAGES AND HOURS BILL

Formal recommendation for the passage of the wages and hours bill, with 59 suggested modifications, was filed with the House yesterday by its Labor Committee. The more important alterations it advocated would strike from the measure as passed by the Senate, the Wheeler-Johnson amendment and write back into it the child labor provisions of the original Black-Connery bill and would alter the Senate's language so that imports could be barred from the country unless the importer could establish that they were produced under standard labor conditions as defined by the proposed Labor Standards Board. This last provision was modified by another section, written into the bill at the recommendation of Secretary Hull, to the effect that no operation of the act could interfere with existing treaties of the United States, thus protecting the reciprocal trade agreements. (New York Times.)

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## CANADIAN SPRING WHEAT

Current indications for spring wheat are the lowest in 30 years, the Dominion Crop Bureau of Canada reported yesterday. The crop on July 31 was only 35 percent of the long-time average yield to the acre, compared with 51 percent on June 30 and 45 percent on July 31, 1936. (Canadian Press.)

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## JAPANESE COMMODITIES

A Tokyo report by the Associated Press says the Japanese Government made plans yesterday for additional commodity-control measures to meet the economic and financial burdens of the North China campaign and the adverse trade balance, which amounted to 720,000,000 yen at the end of July.

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Scientific Bibliography      Nature (London, July 24) says: "A 16-page booklet has been issued by the (British) Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux as a supplement to the ASLIB Book List, containing classified particulars of 212 recommended annual publications of scientific and technical interest, published in the English language. The publications are arranged by subjects, and include representative U.S.A. publications as well as those of the League of Nations and many of H.M. Government reports, etc., which are not often found in press guides..."

Cooperative Institute      A training school for cooperative executives and educators will be opened in New York this fall, according to an announcement by James P. Warbasse, president of the Cooperative League. The first term will open October 11 and run for 8 weeks, after which students will be given 8 weeks of practical experience in cooperative organizations. The new undertaking, officially known as the Cooperative Institute, is expected to enroll students from many sections of the country. Applicants must have the equivalent of a high school education and pass an aptitude test. Students with a college degree are preferred. (Survey, August.)

Sylvatic Plague Report      The American Journal of Public Health (August) contains a report of the Sylvatic Plague Committee, by K. F. Meyer, University of California. "The executive committee in consultation with Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief of the U.S. Biological Survey, C. Gill of the Federal Works Progress Administration, and Assistant Surgeon General C. E. Waller of the U.S. Public Health Service, has aided the members of the committee in the preparation of state projects for rodent control...Antiplague serum in small amounts will be kept available at the George Williams Hooper Foundation, Medical Center, San Francisco..."

Clover for Honey      "Many beekeepers who have long depended upon the common white Dutch or pasture clover for surplus honey," says the American Bee Journal (August), "have been sadly disappointed in their yields in recent years. This plant roots very shallow and suffers severely from drought. In some localities where this plant was formerly the principal source of surplus, there has been no important yield of white clover for several years...Of late, there has come to public attention a white pasture clover which is said to be a true perennial and to last much longer. It is known as the 'Kent Wild White Clover' and seems to have been planted in numerous localities in the northeastern states. It is highly desirable that more information be secured regarding this new strain of white clover...If the Kent Wild White Clover is more dependable, there are hundreds of beemen who will be interested in seeing it planted."

Canadian Trade      Canadian external trade shot upward to \$1,851,365,000 in the 12 months ended June 30. This was a gain of 23.8 percent over \$1,494,863,000 in the preceding 12 months, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed in a recent review. (Canadian Press.)



Senate, August 7      The Senate passed the bill (H.R. 2260) to provide for appearance on behalf of and appeal by the United States in certain cases in which the constitutionality of acts of Congress is involved. Considering bills on the calendar, the Senate passed the following: H.R. 3866, to add certain lands to the Columbia National Forest in Washington (this bill will now be sent to the President); S.Res. 148, extending the time for submittal of a report of an investigation of the domestic potash industry and matters relating thereto; H.J.Res. 284, authorizing the President to proclaim April 13 of each year Thomas Jefferson's birthday (this joint resolution will now be sent to the President); S. 2705, to provide for the taking of a census of partial employment, unemployment and occupations; H.R. 7433, to advance a program of national safety and accident prevention (this bill will now be sent to the President). After a brief discussion the bill (S. 2670) to provide that the United States shall aid the states in wildlife restoration projects was passed over. The bill (H.R. 7642) to authorize the completion, maintenance and operation of Bonneville project for navigation was made the unfinished business of the Senate. The Senate adjourned until Monday. The House was not in session.

Obituaries      Science (August 6) prints an obituary of Arthur  
of U.S.D.A.      Brooks Clawson, Bureau of Plant Industry. It also con-  
Workers      tains a review of a bibliography of Charles Dwight Marsh,  
                formerly of the Department, by his widow Mrs. Florence  
Wilder Marsh. Paul H. Oehser, of the U.S. National Museum, who writes  
the review, says in part: "Dr. Marsh attained scientific distinction in  
three fields: in teaching, in his researches on toxic plants for the U.S.  
Department of Agriculture, and in his plankton studies, especially of the  
copepod crustaceans, on which he was a recognized authority, being at the  
time of his death honorary curator of Copepoda in the U.S. National Mus-  
eum."

Dustless      Treatment of highways for 200 feet on either side of  
Dairy Roads      cheese factories, creameries and condenseries to elimin-  
                ate the dust nuisance is required in a new state law re-  
                cently passed by the Wisconsin legislature. Cost of effect-  
ing this dustless treatment is chargeable to a state highway appropria-  
tion in the case of state highways; in the case of county trunks it is  
chargeable to and deducted from amounts allotted to counties for county  
trunk highways; in the case of connecting streets in cities and villages  
it is chargeable to and deducted from allotments to cities and villages;  
and in the case of other roads and streets, it is deducted from specified  
allotments. (National Butter and Cheese Journal, July 25.)

20-Year      "Fence manufacturers from all parts of the United States  
Fence Test      have started a 20-year test," says Prairie Farmer (July 31).  
                "Purpose is to determine what are the best coatings for  
wire fence and cable...One of the most complete of these is that at Fur-  
due University. Out on a hilltop where the strands of wire will be com-  
pletely exposed to whatever weather comes along, 70 kinds of fence have  
been stretched. Only headquarters knows the meaning of identification  
labels..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 9 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-16.25; cows good 7.50-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.50-15.25; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-11.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 13.10-13.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 13.00-13.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 12.20-13.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.80-13.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 130 1/8-132 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 128 1/8-130 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 103 1/2-107 1/2; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 108 1/2-116 1/2; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 108-112 1/2; Chi. 115 1/4-118 1/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 113 1/2-114; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 99 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 80 1/2-83 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 116 1/4-118 1/2; No. 1 yellow corn, St. Louis 117; No. 3, Chi. 111-116; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 1/8-29 3/8; K. C. 28 1/2-31; Chi. 30-31; St. Louis 30; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 74-78; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 63-73; No. 2, Minneap. 51-53; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 199 1/2-203 1/2.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.25 per 100-pound sack in eastern cities; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Maryland and Virginia stock 80¢-90¢ in Baltimore. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.40-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$1.90. Massachusetts Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in a few cities. New York stock \$1-\$1.10 in Pittsburgh. Iowa Yellows \$1.05-\$1.10 in St. Louis. North Carolina Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1.75-\$2.50 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Arkansas stock \$1.75-\$2 in Chicago.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 47 points from the previous close to 10.67 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.19 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 42 points to 10.42 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 43 points to 10.41 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 31 3/4 cents; 91 Score, 31 1/2 cents; 90 Score, 31 1/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19-19 3/4 cents; S. Daisies, 18 1/4-18 3/4 cents; Y. Americas, 18 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 22 1/2-27 1/2 cents; Standards, 21 3/4-22 cents; Firsts, 21-21 1/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 29

Section 1

August 11, 1937

## AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

With only a slight qualification, President Roosevelt said yesterday that unless Congress passed general farm legislation at the present session to prevent a recurrence of price-wrecking surpluses he would not sanction a renewal of commodity loans to protect farmers against price declines. The qualification was a possibility that Congressional leaders might find a way to assure him of certain passage of the desired legislation early in January. (New York Times.)

## GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION

The special House Committee on Governmental Reorganization voted late yesterday to recommend for passage a bill giving President Roosevelt broad powers for two years to abolish, consolidate or readjust the regular departments of the government, but keeping out of his reach the regulatory, quasi-judicial agencies. Specifically exempted from the general reorganization powers were the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Power Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, National Bituminous Coal Commission, the Maritime Commission, the Corps of Engineers of the Army, the Coast Guard, the General Accounting Office and the Tariff Commission. The measure would set up a department of public welfare. (New York Times.)

## CANADIAN CATTLE DUTY

The Customs Bureau said yesterday duty on imports of cattle weighing 700 pounds or more under quota provisions of the Canadian trade agreement will be increased from 2 to 3 cents a pound, effective tomorrow. The 2-cent rate for a designated annual quota was provided in the trade accord, with the regular 3-cent rate applying after the quota was exhausted. The 3-cent rate will apply for the remainder of the year. (A.P.)

## SUGAR CONTROL BILL VOTED

The Senate Finance Committee late yesterday voted a favorable report on the Jones sugar control bill, after approving a compromise amendment fixing quotas on refined sugar for the United States mainland, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The compromise amendment, as announced by Chairman Harrison, fixes quotas on sugar refining at the highest peaks of operation. The figures had not been divulged by the Department of Agriculture. (Press.)



Labeling  
of Linen

"The Linen Trade Association, comprising both the importers and suppliers of apparel, household and fancy linens, has issued a statement on the use of the word 'linen'," says Business Week (August 7). "...Pointing out that consumers have long understood that linen is made of flax the statement declares that present practices of members include: '(a) the use of the terms "linen", "pure linen", and "all linen" shall be limited to articles the basic fabric of which has a linen (flax) content of 95 percent or more in weight; and (b) no article, the basic fabric of which contains less than 5 percent of linen (flax) by weight shall be labeled, marked, branded, stamped, characterized or named with the word "linen" in any way.'..."

Keeping the  
Turkeys Wild

Bob Bush, editor of Field and Stream (September) reports a plan of the Pennsylvania Game Commission for raising wild turkeys. The plan, he says, "provides the means whereby wild, farm-raised hens can be put at the disposal of wilder toms--in the wild--during breeding season, thereby perpetuating real game stock. The propagating areas are fenced enclosures of about 10 acres each, containing suitable food and cover. In each are placed from 25 to 30 hen birds, the pick of the game farm breeding stock, selected for their wildness and racy builds. The flight feathers of each are removed from one wing to prevent them leaving their fenced-in 'wilderness'. Thus placed out in isolated cover, the hens attract the wild toms, which fly into the enclosures from the outside during the mating season...The hens nest in the area, free from molestation, and the first batch of eggs is collected for incubation to maintain a breeding stock. The hens are allowed to hatch their second clutch of eggs and to raise their own broods, eventually leading them into the wilds through escape gates in the enclosures. Thus the birds are encouraged to go 'on their own' as early as possible. As evidence of the success of this system, 66 nests were discovered in 7 propagation areas at the end of the first mating season."

Wichita Milk  
Association

"The lowest level of fluid milk prices in any city territory of the United States was what 1,200 dairy farmers in the Wichita milk shed faced in 1931," says Kansas Farmer (July 31). "Now they are getting the highest prices of any city between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi. And milk is no higher to the consumer than in other cities. What has done this? A carefully organized and managed association of the dairymen. The Wichita Milk Producers Association has an executive committee which bargains with the milk bottling plants. The plant managers approve of the plan. Their supply of milk has been stabilized. Quality is improved. Milk comes into the Wichita market in an orderly manner and according to seasonal demand. Dairymen who sell their milk through the association have been getting 65 to 66 cents a pound of butterfat for all milk to their base of quota...Those interested in the Wichita Milk Producers Association believe the AAA license has been a great help to them in winning their fight. 'If we are to sell milk on the basis of how the dealer uses it,' says Floyd Woods, president of the association, in his 1936 report, 'it is necessary to have.....'



some one operate the pool and figure blond prices. It seems entirely advisable to have an outside party handle this and if that party is appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, certainly we can have confidence in him.'...."

Senate,  
August 9

The Senate passed the bill (H.R. 7642) to authorize the completion, maintenance and operation of Bonneville project for navigation. Senators Copeland, Sheppard and McNary were appointed Senate conferees on this bill. The Senate also passed the municipal bankruptcy bill (H.R. 5969) (this will now be sent to the President). Senator O'Mahoney (for himself and Senator Adams) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, to the sugar bill (H.R. 7667). They are the authors of S. 2706, the Senate sugar bill. The bill (S. 2670) to provide that the United States shall aid the states in wildlife restoration projects was made the unfinished business of the Senate.

House,  
August 9

The House Committee on Labor reported out with amendment the wages and hours bill (S. 2475) (H.Rept. 1452).

The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment a bill (H.R. 7830) to permit members of Congress to enter into agreements under agricultural programs (H.Rept. 1470). Mr. Woodrum asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 454) making appropriations for participation by the United States in the New York World's Fair and in the world's fair to be held at San Francisco Bay Exposition, Inc., both in 1939, but Mr. Taber objected. Messrs. White of Idaho, Groover, Dempsey and Case of South Dakota were appointed House conferees on the bill (H.R. 2572) to authorize an appropriation for the construction of small reservoirs under the federal reclamation act.

Profitable  
Wool Co-op

"Almost four thousand sheepmen of West Virginia participated this year in the cooperative marketing of wool in West Virginia," says an editorial in Farm and Dairy (July 30). "With the program of improvement of flocks and fleeces which the wool co-op carried on with the Extension Service, this organization has become outstanding in its value to the members...Prices received by farmers who marketed cooperatively were 48.81 cents a pound for clean medium, 40 cents for rejects, 40 cents for fine staple, 32 cents for fine clothing, and 15 cents a pound for tags. The wool was all sold on a graded basis and the percentages of the different grades for the state as a whole were: clear medium 82.86, rejects 12.85, fine staple 1.25, fine clothing 2.08 and tags .97 of 1 percent...With more than a thousand new operators in the pool this year and an increase of 233,718 pounds of wool and mohair this year over the amount pooled last year, the record of this year's marketing is one of which the sheepmen can feel justly proud and is indeed a demonstration that will not soon be forgotten of the economic value of cooperation in marketing farm products."

R.R. Forwarders

Regulation of forwarders by the Interstate Commerce Commission if they continue in their present role as "an important factor in the national transportation scheme" was recommended recently by William J. Walsh and Glenwood W. Rouse, counsel for the I.C.C. in a voluminous brief which charged the railroads with using the forwarder as a "device" to transport freight at low rates. (New York Times.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 10 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-16.50; cows good 7.50-9.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.50-15.25; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 13.00-13.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.95-13.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 12.20-13.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.75-13.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.40-11.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $133\frac{3}{4}$ - $135\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $131\frac{3}{4}$ - $133\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 107-111; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum Duluth, 112-120; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $110\frac{1}{4}$ - $115\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $117\frac{1}{4}$ - $120\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $115$ - $116\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $101\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $81\frac{1}{4}$ - $83\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C.  $115\frac{1}{2}$ -119; St. Louis 119-120; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $111\frac{3}{4}$ - $116\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28  $\frac{5}{8}$ -28  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; K. C.  $28\frac{3}{4}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 30- $31\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 30; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 74-78; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 63-73; No. 2, Minneap. 53-55; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 202-205.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.25 per 100 pound sack in eastern cities; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central N. J. Points. Pennsylvania Cobblers 75¢-\$1.15 in the East. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs, fine quality, \$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago. North Carolina Elberta peaches \$1.75-\$2.50 per bushel basket of various sizes in terminal markets. Arkansas and Tennessee stock \$1.35-\$2 in the Middle West. Massachusetts Yellow onions 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in New York and Pittsburgh. Iowa stock \$1.05-\$1.15 in St. Louis.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 10.62 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.27 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 10.39 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 10.36 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $31\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $31\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $31\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$  cents; S. Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y. Americas,  $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-28 cents; Standards, 22- $22\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $21$ - $21\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (prepared by BAE).

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVI, No. 30

Section 1

August 12, 1937

## N.C. TOBACCO MARKETS

North Carolina tobacco growers hauled additional thousands of pounds of flue-cured tobacco to the seven market cities of the border belt yesterday after a near-record market opening Tuesday. Prices continued strong with average for the entire belt nearly 26 cents a pound on all grades of leaf. Sales supervisors predicted that price average would hold for at least several days, despite the fact that many warehouses were jammed with piles of leaf at the end of sales Tuesday. Fair Bluff, one of the smallest markets on the belt, claimed honors for the highest opening day price average--28.5 cents a pound on sales of 175,000 pounds. Cheaper grades were from \$5 to \$10 higher than last year. (United Press.)

## FABRIC LABEL BILL APPROVED

A bill to require fabric manufacturers to label their products so as to show percentages of fibre contents won the approval yesterday of the Senate Commerce Committee. The measure, offered by Senator Capper of Kansas, would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to outlaw misbranding of woven and knitted fabrics. Senator Harry H. Schwartz of Wyoming said the bill included amendments he had proposed to make the legislation conform to requests of both western and eastern wool manufacturers. Senator Schwartz said the measure provided that fabrics containing less than 25 percent wool should not bear labels on which the word "wool" appears except in a tabulation of fiber percentages. (A.P.)

## EXPORT FUNDS IN SPAIN

The appointment of a European committee with headquarters in Paris to look after the interests of American exporters and others whose funds have been tied up in Spain was decided upon yesterday at a meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council's committee on Spain. The decision to set up a foreign branch of the committee here followed a report that funds tied up are considerably larger than was first estimated and may exceed \$80,000,000. Duties of the Paris committee will include investigating the status of banks in all parts of Spain where funds were deposited by Spanish importers to pay debts owed American shippers. (New York Times.)



## Section 2

Senate,                   The Senate passed the following bills: S. 2670, to  
August 10               provide that the United States shall aid the states in  
                         wildlife restoration projects; S. 1261, to amend the In-  
terstate Commerce Act as it relates to railroad tariff schedules; S. 2583,  
to provide for the acquisition of certain lands for and the addition  
thereof to the Tahoe National Forest, Nevada. The Senate agreed to the  
resolution (S.Res. 158) to provide for an investigation of agricultural  
commodity prices, of an ever-normal granary for major agricultural com-  
modities, and of the conservation of national soil resources. An amend-  
ment to the resolution was agreed to, requiring that the Committee on  
Agriculture and Forestry report on this investigation not later than one  
week from the beginning of the next session of Congress, rather than "at  
the earliest practicable date," as the resolution originally provided.  
Senator Black withdrew his amendment to the resolution, which would have  
required the committee to make a report by October 15, 1937. The Senate  
agreed to the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2260) to provide for  
appearance on behalf of and appeal by the United States in certain cases  
in which the constitutionality of acts of Congress is involved. The con-  
ference report was also submitted in the House, but according to the House  
rules must lie over for one day. Senator McNary addressed the Senate on  
reciprocity in the lumber trade, charging that the reciprocal trade agree-  
ments are damaging the forest industry.

House,                   The House passed the following bills: the so-called  
August 10               "conservator in bankruptcy bill" (H.R. 6963); H.R. 8046,  
                         revising the national bankruptcy act. Messrs. Wearin, Dies  
and O'Connor of Montana discussed the emergency agricultural situation.  
Messrs. Mansfield, Gavan, DeReuen, Seger and Carter were appointed  
House conferees on the bill (H.R. 7642) to authorize the completion, main-  
tenance and operation of the Bonneville project for navigation. Senate  
conferees were appointed August 9. The House Committee on Agriculture  
reported out with amendment the crop insurance bill (S. 1397) (H.Rept.  
1479). The House Select Committee on Government Organization reported  
out without amendment a bill (H.R. 8202) to provide for the reorganiza-  
tion of agencies of the government, to establish the department of  
welfare and for other purposes (H.Rept. 1487). The House Committee on  
Foreign Affairs reported out with amendment the joint resolution (S.J.  
Res. 166) providing for participation by the United States in the Pan  
American Exposition to be held in Tampa, Florida, in 1939 in commemora-  
tion of the four-hundredth anniversary of the landing of Hernando De Soto  
in Tampa Bay (H.Rept. 1480). The same committee also reported out with-  
out amendment the joint resolution (H.J.Res. 481) authorizing participa-  
tion by the United States in the Eighth International Road Congress, to  
be held at The Hague in June 1938 (H.Rept. 1482). The House Committee on  
Public Lands reported out without amendment the bill (H.R. 6589) to con-  
serve the watersheds and water resources of portions of Santa Barbara and  
San Luis Obispo Counties, California, by the withdrawal of certain public  
land included within the Los Padres National Forest, California, from lo-  
cation and entry under the mining laws (H.Rept. 1476). The conference  
report on the bill (H.R. 2512) to authorize an appropriation for the con-  
struction of small reservoirs under the federal reclamation law was sub-  
mitted to the House.



**Ridge Planting of Sugar Beets** R. Regner Paulsen, in *Facts About Sugar* (August) reports that for several years "the beet farmers in the Salinas Valley, California, have planted beets on ridges (a method developed through their cultural practices with lettuce) with much success, and during the past few years ridge planting has been given a trial in other districts, this method having proved better adapted to California's irrigated industry than the established flat planting method. In 1934 the University of California Experiment Station at Davis conducted an experiment which showed definite increase in tonnage and sugar per acre from ridge planted sugar beets in comparison with flat planted. Flat planted beets yielded 35.43 tons per acre, with a sugar content of 17.83 percent, or 12,633.9 pounds of sugar per acre. Ridge planted beets, spaced the same as the flat planted (rows alternating 14 and 26 inches spacing to allow a furrow between each double row) yielded 42.73 tons with a sugar content of 17.40 percent, or 14,868.7 pounds of sugar per acre. From the results of this experiment it was found that the ridge planted beets produced 17.7 percent more sugar per acre than those planted flat..."

**Commercial Forestry** E. A. Sterling is author of "Some Business Aspects of Forestry" in the *Journal of Forestry* (August). An abstract of the article says: "With nearly 80 percent of the acreage of commercial forest land in private ownership, and with but infinitesimal scattered areas of such privately owned land under sustained yield management, many competent observers believe that the next step in forestry will be congressional authorization of joint public and private effort in the establishment of cooperative sustained yield forest units. The author focuses attention on some of the financial obstacles which at present face the forest industries, and discusses the realities involved in possible governmental participation in, or regulation of, private forest management."

**Hybrid Corn Association** The Hybrid Seed Corn Growers Organization, a new group in the general fold of the American Seed Trade Association, was formed during the recent convention for the purpose of stimulating through the regular seed trade the sale of hybrid seed corn and to endeavor to keep the production of the corn within the limits of the regular trade to as great an extent as possible. Another function is to see that producers of hybrid seed corn have fair, impartial and adequate tests of their new hybrids in comparison with those produced by experiment stations and that publicity be given the result of these tests. (*Grain & Feed Review*, August.)

**U.S.-Soviet Trade Pact** Expressing satisfaction over renewal of the commercial agreement between this country and the Soviet, David A. Rosoff, chairman of the board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, recently released a statement of Soviet purchases in this country between July 13, 1936, and July 12 of this year. Russia bought \$37,100,000 worth of goods here, or \$7,100,000 more than the sum to which she committed herself when renewing the first agreement last year. The total, he explained, included orders for \$18,250,000 worth of machinery and equipment. (*New York Times*.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 11 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.75-16.75; cows good 7.25-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.50-15.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.90-13.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.75-13.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 12.00-13.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.40-11.40.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $137\frac{1}{4}$ - $139\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $131\frac{1}{4}$ - $133\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $107\frac{3}{4}$ - $113\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth,  $112\frac{3}{4}$ - $120\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $107\frac{1}{4}$ - $115\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi.  $115\frac{3}{4}$ -121; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $111\frac{1}{2}$ -112; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 101; No. 2, rye, Minneap.  $80\frac{3}{4}$ - $82\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $111\frac{1}{2}$ -115; St. Louis 114; No. 3, Chi.  $106\frac{3}{4}$ - $109\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28  $\frac{3}{8}$ -28  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; K.C.  $28\frac{1}{4}$ - $30\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $29\frac{1}{4}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 white oats, St. Louis 30; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 74-78; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 63-73; No. 2 Minneap. 52-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $202\frac{1}{2}$ - $206\frac{1}{2}$ .

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$0.75-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island sacked stock 75¢-85¢ in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs washed \$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago; Russet Burbanks \$1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.85. New York Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in New York and Pittsburgh; Massachusetts stock 75¢-\$1.00. North Carolina Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Elbertas \$1.50-\$1.90 in Chicago. Illinois stock \$1.25-\$1.75 in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.50 f.o.b. Anna.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 10.55 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.38 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 10.35 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 10.31 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $31\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $31\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$  cents; S. Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y. Americas,  $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23-28 cents; Standards  $22\frac{1}{2}$ - $22\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts  $21\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. LXVI, No. 31

Section 1

August 13, 1937

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION      The Senate Agriculture Committee decided last night to "give President Roosevelt another chance to revive the 1935 crop control program" and to report out a resolution calling for mandatory loans on cotton if the President would not relent, says a report in the New York Times. The committee's decision was announced after Senators of the Cotton States demanded that cotton loans at the rate of 10 cents a pound, and with additional subsidy payments at a rate to be fixed by the President, would have to be provided through the Commodity Credit Corporation if cotton farmers were to be saved large losses. In a resolution that won the unanimous adoption of the full committee the group pledged itself to pass a general farm bill, including Secretary Wallace's over-normal granary plan with control of surplus production, as the first order of business next session.

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GOVERNMENT ECONOMIES      Government departments, responding to instructions from President Roosevelt, have locked up in reserve funds about \$400,000,000 of their appropriations. Fiscal officials, disclosing this yesterday, added that it may be necessary to release part of this reserve for expenditure later in the year. Those authorities expressed the opinion, however, that a substantial reduction can be made in the \$418,000,000 deficit originally estimated for this fiscal year, which ends next June 30. (Press.)

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CANADIAN DAIRY IMPORTS      The Customs Bureau reported yesterday that imports of dairy cows weighing 700 pounds or more under provisions of the Canadian trade agreement totaled 3,476 head between January 1 and July 31, or 17.4 percent of the annual quota. Cream imports under the treaty aggregated 74,820 gallons, or 5 percent of the quota.(A.P.)

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ARGENTINE EXPORT RECORD      Exports from Argentina in the first seven months this year set a new high record at \$521,700,000, compared with \$281,500,000 in the comparable period last year, the Argentine Information Bureau of New York announced yesterday. In quantity shipments also were at a new peak of 12,534,000 tons compared with 7,054,000 in the 1936 months. Wheat sales more than tripled. Corn, oats, and other farm products also increased substantially in export trade, the bureau said. The total for July was \$51,910,000 against \$40,400,000 in the like 1936 months. (A.P.)

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Wireworm in                    "An interesting experiment has been carried out this  
Sugar Beet                    year on the control of wireworm in sugar beet," says The  
Field (London, July 31). "The damage done by this pest  
can be very serious, especially in the early stages of growth of the  
young plant. The object of the experiment was to endeavor to protect  
the young plant in the early stages of growth, and this was successfully  
achieved by sowing wheat in between the drills of beet, the young wheat  
plant apparently being more attractive to the wireworm than the sugar  
beet. Although final results of the experiment are not yet available,  
the plots sown with wheat appear to have almost perfect plants, while  
the gaps in the control plots are evidence of the damage done by the pest."

Documentation                American science, scholarship and libraries will be  
Congress                    represented when the World Congress of Documentation con-  
                                venes in Paris August 16 to discuss how the written and  
pictorial record of the world can be more efficiently organized, says a  
Science Service report. An official delegation has been appointed by the  
United States, headed by Watson Davis, director of Science Service and  
president of the newly organized American Documentation Institute. A mem-  
ber of the delegation is Miss Claribel R. Barnett, Librarian of the De-  
partment of Agriculture. One of the subjects that will be most widely  
discussed is the use of microfilms in making available the literature of  
the world that cannot be distributed in any other way because of the cost  
of printing and other methods of duplication. The cost of microfilm is  
only about a cent a page.

Rural Medical                The New York Times (August 9) says editorially: "The  
Center                    announcement in the Times (August 8) of a gift to make  
                                possible the establishment in Boston of a medical center  
at which the development of 'rural medicine' may be planned and super-  
vised calls attention to one of the greatest of needs in all the wide  
field of health service. For one thing, it is proposed to enable pa-  
tients from any corner of Massachusetts and from any economic group to  
get the latest medical advice. But hardly second to this purpose is that  
of helping the country doctor himself to avail of the very latest devel-  
opments in medical science. The Albany Medical College has for years  
been maintaining such a service for its own graduates whom it has trained  
for practice in country districts. More and more are urban millions who  
spend vacations in rural districts concerned in having country doctors  
within reach, especially for children. The existence of a small hospital  
under competent administration is often a first consideration in choos-  
ing a summer home. There is no more appealing professional figure in  
American life than the well-trained rural general practitioner who keeps  
abreast of advances in his profession and to whom patients are some-  
thing more than a 'common nature.' Some one who knows such a physician  
has said of the country doctor that he needs more brains to do his work  
even passably than the fifty greatest industrialists in the world require..."

German Trade                A thorough survey of this market with a view to deter-  
                                mining what German products will find ready sales here is  
necessary preliminary to any increase in trade between the two countries,  
Harry Tipper, vice president of the National Foreign Trade Association,  
said recently. He had just returned from a trip to Germany. (Press.)



Senate, The Senate Committee on Finance, it was announced, August 11 had reported out with amendments August 10, during recess of the Senate, the bill (H.R. 7667) providing sugar quotas and taxes (S.Rept. 1157). The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment a bill (S. 2863) to promote conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and utilization (S.Rept. 1169). Senator Connally introduced a joint resolution (S.J.Res. 205) providing for benefit payments of 2 1/2 cents a pound of 7/8 inch middling cotton to cotton producers with respect to cotton produced in 1937, such payments to be made from funds provided under section 32 of the agricultural adjustment act; referred Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The Senator addressed the Senate regarding this measure.

House, The House passed the bill (H.R. 7985) to provide for August 11 the enlargement of the Washington Airport. This bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to lease 53 acres of the Arlington Experimental Farm to the National Airport Corporation. The House agreed to the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2260) to provide for the appearance on behalf of and appeal by the United States in certain cases in which the constitutionality of acts of Congress is involved (this bill will now be sent to the President). The House Committee on the District of Columbia reported out without amendment the bill (S. 2194) to provide for the semiannual inspection of all motor vehicles in the District of Columbia (H.Rept. 1502). The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors reported out without amendment the bill (S. 2650) to authorize the completion, maintenance and operation of the Fort Peck project for navigation (H.Rept. 1504). The House Committee on the Judiciary reported out without amendment a bill (H.R. 7709) to incorporate the American Chemical Society (H.Rept. 1508). The conference report on the bill (H.R. 7462) to authorize the completion, maintenance and operation of the Bonneville project for navigation was submitted to the House. Messrs. Jones and McGehee addressed the House regarding the emergency agricultural situation.

Cream Grading "From Indiana we have some comparisons on the improve- in Midwest ment caused by standardization of field grade cream that are very tangible," says J. W. Post, in American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review (August 11). "The following facts and figures were prepared by Professor Gregory of Purdue University on butter score, yeast count and sediment analysis. I shall take for comparison the May, June and July period of 1935 versus 1936. On butter score of samples 89 or above, the ten northern creameries had 87.8 percent in 1935 and 80.6 (the southern part of the state has been organized for over a year in cream grading, while the northern part has not). The ten southern creameries had 56.7 percent in 1935 and 73.1 percent in 1936, a substantial improvement. For the entire year, northern creameries showed an average improvement of 5.6 percent and southern creameries improved 10.4 percent over the previous year. In sediment tests, the northern creameries had 63.2 percent satisfactory in 1935 and 61.3 percent in 1936, while the southern creameries had 67.7 percent satisfactory in 1935 and 80.7 percent satisfactory in 1936...The figures for the May, June and July period of the two years show outstanding improvement for the southern creameries that were organized and practicing some degree of standardization of field grading..."



August 12 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.75-16.75; cows good 7.00-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.50-15.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.85-13.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.70-13.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 12.00-13.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.40-11.50.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap.  $131\frac{1}{2}$ - $134\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D. No. Spr.\* Minneap.  $129\frac{1}{2}$ - $132\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 106  $\frac{7}{8}$ -113  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 110  $\frac{7}{8}$ -118  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $109\frac{1}{2}$ - $114\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $117\frac{1}{4}$ - $120\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis  $113\frac{1}{2}$ - $114\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland  $99\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 79- $81\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $111\frac{1}{2}$ - $114\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $104\frac{3}{4}$ - $107\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 110; No. 3 Chi.  $102\frac{3}{4}$ - $105\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $28\frac{1}{4}$ - $28\frac{1}{2}$ ; K. C.  $28\frac{1}{4}$ - $30\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 30; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 74-78; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 63-73; No. 2, Minneap. 52-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 201 $\frac{1}{2}$ -205.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.25 per 100 pound sacks in eastern cities; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 85¢-95¢ in New York. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs washed, \$1.55-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago. North Carolina Elberta peaches, medium sizes, \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket in a few cities. Illinois Elbertas \$1.25-\$1.50 in Chicago; \$1.35-1.50 f.o.b. Anna. New York Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.05 per 50-pound sack in city markets. Massachusetts stock 75¢-90¢ in New York.

The Average price for Middling  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 21 points from the previous close to 10.34 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.35 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 10.18 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 10.20 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $31\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $31\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 31 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$  cents; S. Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y. Americas,  $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $23\frac{1}{4}$ -28 cents; Standards,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents; Firsts,  $21\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\* Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LXVI, No. 32

Section 1

August 16, 1937

GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION      The House voted Friday to confide broad powers in President Roosevelt, for two years, to reorganize the regular departments of the government, although withholding from his activities the independent, regulatory agencies. The vote on final passage was 283 to 75, after administration leaders had staved off a series of amendments. The measure goes to a Senate which, according to announcements of leaders, will not consider any reorganization legislation at this session of Congress. (Press.)

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MEXICAN FARM CODE      "The Mexican agrarian code was changed Friday in order to enable the government to go farther in seizing landed estates for division among peasants," says Frank L. Kluckhohn in a Mexico City wireless to the New York Times. "President Lazaro Cardenas is empowered to change virtually any legislation except the Constitution while Congress is not in session. Specifically the executive decree makes it possible for the government to round out farms given to peasants for communal working, eliminating the former restrictive clauses of the farm code as well as making it impossible for landowners to avert division among the peasants by giving parts of their extensive estates to members of their own families..."

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BANS MILK COLORING.      Burton K. Harris, Rhode Island Director of Agriculture, Chief John H. Gibbons of the division of animal industry and milk control, and their agents were restrained by court order Friday from further coloring Vermont milk entering the state for distribution, interfering with the distribution of Vermont milk in Rhode Island, or prosecuting violations of the act under which they dumped red vegetable dye into 5,000 quarts of Vermont milk on last Tuesday. The order was signed by Federal District Judge John C. Mahoney. (A.P.)

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COTTON BILL      Representative Gerald Boileau of Wisconsin said Saturday that he will attempt to amend the Bilbo cotton laboratory bill, under consideration by the House agriculture committee, to include all agricultural products. The Senate has passed the bill. "I believe," said Mr. Boileau, "that such a laboratory for research should be established. I do not think it should be restricted to cotton, but should be all comprehensive." (A.P.)

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Today's Virus                      Prof. Kurt Herzberg, University of Greifswalt (Germany) writes on "Virus Research as a Problem of the Present" in Research and Progress (Berlin, July-August). Research

He says in part: "There is, unfortunately, little to be said of a comforting nature as regards the therapy of the virus diseases. At least up to the present time chemotherapy has failed here completely, being incomparably less successful than in combatting bacteria and protozoa. On the other hand, very good results have been obtained with active inoculation in many virus diseases since these excitants are particularly efficient in producing a permanent immunity. Passive immunization with concentrated sera has been extremely successful in veterinary pathology, especially in the foot-and-mouth disease (Loeffler, Uhlenhuth, Waldmann) but it has failed to become important thus far in virus diseases in human beings. Better prospects of success are offered by the so-called convalescent sera such as are administered prophylactically in measles and in combatting poliomyelitis. In any case the efforts expended in this direction deserve full support."

Senate,                              The Senate began debate on the bill (H.R. 7667) August 12                      providing sugar quotas and taxes. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on the bill (H.R. 7642) to authorize the completion, maintenance and operation of the Bonnaville project for navigation (this bill will now be sent to the President). The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendments the concurrent resolution (S.Con.Res. 19) favoring the consideration of a permanent agricultural program on the convening of the next session of Congress (submitted by Senators Black and Bilbo). The same Committee reported out without amendment the bill (S.2688) to provide preliminary examinations and surveys for run-offs and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention on the watersheds of the Rio Grande and Pecos Rivers (S.Rept. 1177). The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported out with amendment the joint resolution (S.J.Res. 186) providing for the participation of the United States in the continuing international exposition to be known as Pacific Mercado, Los Angeles, California, commencing in the year 1940, and in the year 1942 commemorating the landing of Gabillo, and for other purposes (S.Rept. 1180). The same committee reported out without amendment the joint resolution (S.J.Res. 199) to authorize an appropriation for the expenses of participation by the United States in the Eighth International Road Congress in 1938 (S.Rept. 1182).

House,                              The House debated the bill (S. 413) to create a commission and to extend further relief to water users on August 12                      United States reclamation projects and on Indian irrigation projects.

Senate,                              The Senate passed the following bills: H.R. 7667, August 13                      providing for taxes and quotas on sugar; S.J.Res. 207, pledging Congress to enact a production control farm bill as soon as possible after convening for the next session; S. 2838, to establish a public airport in the vicinity of the National Capital (this



bill provides for the establishment of an airport at Camp Springs, Md., and appropriates funds for construction (by the Bureau of Public Roads) of an express highway from the airport to the city). A bill (H.R. 7985) passed the House August 11, which would enlarge the present airport; H.R. 7646, providing for flood control in the Ohio River Basin. Senators Copeland, Sheppard, Caraway, McNary and White were appointed Senate conferees on the bill. The Senate received a veto message from the President on the joint resolution (S.J.Res. 57) to authorize the submission to Congress of a comprehensive national plan for the control and prevention of floods of all the major rivers of the United States, development of hydroelectric power resources, water and soil conservation and for other purposes (S.Doc. 95). The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendments the joint resolution (S.J.Res. 205) providing for benefit payments to cotton producers

with respect to cotton produced in 1937. The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency reported out without amendment the bill (H.R. 7909) to amend the federal farm loan act, the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933, the farm credit act of 1933, the federal farm mortgage corporation act and the agricultural marketing act (S.Rept. 1188).

House,                      The House, by a vote of 283 to 75, passed the bill  
August 13                      (H.R. 9202) to provide for the reorganization of agencies  
                                 of the government, to establish the Department of Welfare,  
                                 etc. The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amend-  
ment the bill (S. 1052) to provide for the further development of co-  
operative agricultural extension work (H.Rept. 1522). The House Commit-  
tee on Foreign Affairs reported out without amendment the joint resolu-  
tion (H.J.Res. 484) providing for participation of the United States in  
the exposition known as the Pacific Mercade, to be held in Los Angeles,  
California, commencing in 1940 and in the year 1942 commemorating the  
landing of Gabrillo (H.Rept. 1525). The House Committee on Public Lands  
reported out without amendment the bill (S. 2583) to provide for the  
acquisition of certain lands for and the addition thereof to the Tahoe  
National Forest, Nevada, and the acquisition of certain other lands for  
the completion of the acquisition of the remaining lands within the  
limits of the Great Smoky Mts. National Park, Tenn. (H.Rept. 1523). The  
House Committee on the Territories reported out with amendment the con-  
current resolution (H.Con.Res. 24) requesting the President to prepare  
and submit to Congress a plan for development of resources and commerce  
of Alaska (H.Rept. 1542). The House Committee on the Judiciary reported  
out with amendment the bill (S. 2849) to prohibit certain agreements  
fixing fees or compensation in receivership, bankruptcy, or reorganiza-  
tion proceedings (H.Rept. 1524). The House Committee on the Disposition  
of Executive Papers reported on the disposition of certain records in the  
Department of Agriculture (H.Rept. 1539). The House adjourned until  
Monday, August 16.

Tree Planting              One million trees will be planted in New South  
                                 Wales for the 150th anniversary celebrations in 1938,  
says the Australian Press Bureau. More than 200 councils will share  
in this giant tree planting scheme.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 13 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.75-16.75; cows good 7.00-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.50-15.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers, 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.85-13.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.60-13.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 12.00-13.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.40-11.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 130  $7\frac{7}{8}$ -134  $7\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 128  $7\frac{7}{8}$ -131  $7\frac{7}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $105\frac{3}{4}$ - $111\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth,  $109\frac{3}{4}$ - $117\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $108\frac{1}{4}$ - $113\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi.  $117$ - $120\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 113-115; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $99\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $79\frac{1}{2}$ -81; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 110-114; Chi.  $102\frac{1}{2}$ - $106\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $106\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3, Chi.  $100\frac{1}{2}$ - $104\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $27\frac{3}{4}$ -28; K.C. 28-30; Chi.  $29\frac{1}{2}$ -31; St. Louis 30; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 74-78; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 62-73; No. 2, Minneap. 51-53; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap.  $202\frac{1}{2}$ - $205\frac{1}{2}$ .

New Jersey Cobbler potatoes 85¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 90¢-95¢. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; Russet Burbanks \$1.80. Massachusetts Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.05 per 50-pound sack in city markets. New York stock 75¢-\$1.05 in a few cities. Iowa Yellows 95¢ in St. Louis. North Carolina Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$1.92-\$2.50 per bushel basket in a few markets. Illinois stock \$1.25-\$1.65 in Chicago: \$1.35-\$1.45 f.o.b. Anna.

The average price for Middling  $7\frac{7}{8}$  inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 22 points from the previous close to 10.56 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.15 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 27 points to 10.45 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 27 points to 10.47 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 cents; 91 Score,  $31\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $31\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$  cents; S. Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y. Americas,  $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $23\frac{1}{4}$ - $28\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents; Firsts, 21- $21\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LXVI, No. 33

Section 1

August 17, 1937

## FARM TENANT PROGRAM

The House Appropriations Committee yesterday refused to approve \$20,000,000 for the new program to aid farm tenants. Congress endorsed the program, without funds, and the Administration had planned to begin converting tenant farmers into land owners this fall. Chairman Jones of the House Agriculture Committee said that he would ask the House to reverse the Appropriations Committee decision. (A.P.)

## PHARMACEUTICAL CONVENTION

Despite reports of a "definitely developing shortage" of registered pharmacists, warnings against any lowering of the requirements for registration were given yesterday at the opening of the eighty-fifth annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association and related groups. The shortage of pharmacists was attributed to the raising of educational standards by colleges of pharmacy and to the depression. (New York Times.)

## SOYBEAN EXHIBIT CAR

A railroad exhibit car designed to illustrate the versatility of the soybean plant and the use of its products in agriculture, human consumption and industry, started from New Brunswick, New Jersey, yesterday on a tour of eight states and the District of Columbia. Under sponsorship of the American Soybean Association, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rutgers University, the soybean industry and the agricultural department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the car was first opened to the public in New Brunswick because it was here that the country's first commercial crop of soybeans was grown in 1880. (New York Times.)

## CRANBERRY HARVEST

Growers in the Cape Cod (Massachusetts) cranberry district, which produce nearly three-fourths of the world's supply, are preparing to harvest what may be a record crop, says a Wareham report by the Associated Press. Unofficial estimates set the 1937 yield on southeastern Massachusetts bogs at better than 500,000 barrels. The value of the crop for cape growers is generally considered to be about \$5,000,000 annually. The average world crop for the last 10 years is 544,525 barrels. The peak was 695,100 barrels in 1933. (A.P.)



World Plant  
Explorers

The leading article in August National Geographic is "Speaking of Kansas" by Frederick Simpich. He says in part: "Agricultural explorers such as Fairchild, Swingle and Myers (of the Department) have scoured the world to find useful plants and trees that would grow here. Except for corn and prairie grass every major Kansas crop is an agricultural immigrant. Alfalfa, oldest and most valuable of forage plants, originated in Persia (now Iran); thence it moved to Spain, to South America and northward to California, then finally to Kansas, which now leads in alfalfa seed production... Until Mennonites settled here in 1873, little wheat was grown. From Russia, however, these immigrants brought a new variety--a red winter grain so hard that millers at first had trouble grinding it. Since that time, the best kinds of wheat grown here have come through selection of hybridization, from Turkey, or from other imports of Crimean wheat similar to Turkey's. Now agents of Soviet Russia's government come here to buy seed of this improved wheat, taking it back--after all these years--to the regions it came from. To Kansas from Asia came white blossom sweet clover; from Manchuria the soybean. 'In fact, most plants of economic value in Kansas are from other lands,' said I. D. Graham, veteran writer on farm themes. 'This is true of our orchards, vegetable and flower gardens. Few plants were introduced accidentally. The pioneer's covered wagon, carrying horse feed, may have been the means of first bringing in bluegrass; influx of noxious weeds may also be traced to accident. But the spectacular change--in a few decades--in all our plant life was willfully achieved after study, selection and scientific plant breeding.' "

Production  
Credit Up

Farmer stockholders in 550 production credit associations under the Farm Credit Administration now number upward of 258,000, a new high for these cooperative short-term credit organizations in their less than four years' existence. In announcing this fact recently Production Credit Commissioner S. M. Garwood said stock in these associations held by farmer borrowers amounted to \$11,816,000, which is an increase of almost \$1,650,000 over the same figures for last year at this time. "The steady growth of these cooperative short-term credit agencies, which makes loans only on a sound business basis is attested," said Garwood, "by the continuous increase in the average size of production loans made, indicating the increased participation of large-scale operators. The last report for all production credit associations showed the average size of loan to be \$1,211. For a comparable period last year the average was \$904. In some of the western livestock states the average loan over the first half of this year ran as high as \$28,000." (FCA, No. 9-2.)

## Road Machine

The newest engineering advance in Germany is a shake-down process for road construction, says a Berlin report to Science Service. A machine known as the "Vi-Bromax" does the job. In ordinary road building the construction material is packed into place by a steam roller or other heavy object pressing from above. In the new system the apparatus sets up a to-and-fro motion by a series of oscillating blows at high frequency. Forces equivalent to 5,000 kilograms (11,023 pounds) can be created by the method.



Senate,                    Considering bills on the calendar, the Senate passed  
 August 14                the following: S. 2229, to permit members of Congress to  
                          enter into agreements under agricultural programs; S. 18  
 to establish a national safety standards commission, to reduce the dan-  
 ger of accidents at highway grade crossings and drawbridges; H.R. 7985  
 to promote air commerce by providing for the enlargement of Washington  
 Airport in the public interest (Senators Copeland, Clark, Donahey, John-  
 son of California and White were appointed Senate conferees on the bill  
 which provides for the leasing of 53 acres of the Arlington Experiment  
 Farm to the National Airport Corporation); H.R. 6762 to amend the perish-  
 able agricultural commodities act (this bill will now be sent to the  
 President); S. 2863 to promote conservation in the arid and semiarid  
 areas of the United States by aiding in the development of facilities  
 for water storage and utilization; S. 2688 to provide for preliminary  
 examinations and surveys for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil  
 erosion prevention on the watersheds of the Rio Grande and Pecos Rivers;  
 S.J.Res. 186 providing for the participation of the United States in  
 the continuing international exposition to be known as Pacific Mercado,  
 to be held in Los Angeles, California, in 1940 and in the year 1942 com-  
 memorating the landing of Gabillo. The following bills were passed  
 over after short discussions: S. 2601 to provide for refund of amounts  
 collected as tax under the Bankhead cotton act of 1934, the Kerr tobac-  
 co act and the potato act of 1935; S. 1351 to amend the packers and  
 stockyards act; S.J.Res. 205 providing <sup>benefit</sup> payments to cotton producers  
 with respect to cotton produced in 1937; H.R. 7909 to amend the federal  
 farm loan act, the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933, the farm credit  
 act of 1933, the federal farm mortgage corporation act and the agricul-  
 tural marketing act. The Senate Committee on Commerce reported out  
 with amendment the bill (H.R. 2711) to create a Division of Water Pol-  
 lution Control in the United States Public Health Service (S.Rept. 1199).  
 The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported out without amendment  
 the bill (S. 2633) to incorporate the American Chemical Society (S.Rept.  
 1201). The House was not in session.

Prevention                Three workers of the New York (Cornell) Experiment  
 of Perosis                Station report in the Journal of Nutrition (August 10)  
                          on "The Role of Manganese and Certain Other Trace Ele-  
 ments in the Prevention of Perosis". They comment: "The literature deal-  
 ing with perosis has shown that excess calcium and phosphorus in the diet  
 tend to cause it and that certain feedstuffs, notably those derived main-  
 ly from the pericarp of rice, oats and wheat, possess a preventive action.  
 Summarizing experiments at the station, they say: "(1) The presence in  
 the diet of manganese and certain of the other 'trace' elements has been  
 found essential for the prevention of perosis (of chicks); indications  
 were also obtained that these elements exercised a favorable influence  
 on growth; (2) the addition of 0.0025 to 0.015 percent of manganese to a  
 diet containing 0.0010 percent of this element was sufficient to almost  
 entirely prevent perosis; (3) zinc and aluminum possessed a similar prop-  
 erty but were somewhat less effective; (4) a mixture of manganese, alu-  
 minum and iron was entirely preventive in the presence of limited amounts  
 of calcium and phosphorus; (5) the perosis-preventing property of certain  
 cereal products was related to their content of manganese."



## Section 3

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 16 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-17.00; cows good 7.00-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.25-15.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.75-13.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.45-13.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.75-12.90. Slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 11.25-12.45. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 127  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -130  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 125  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -128  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 103  $3\frac{3}{8}$ -106  $3\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 106  $3\frac{3}{8}$ -114  $3\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 106-110 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 116-118; St. Louis 113; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 98; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 77 $\frac{1}{4}$ -79 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 113-115; Chi. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 106; No. 3, Chi. 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ -107; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ -27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30; Chi. 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ -107; St. Louis 31; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 72-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 62-72; No. 2, Minneap. 49-51; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 195 $\frac{1}{2}$ -200.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.25 per 100-pound sack in eastern cities; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Northern & Central Points. Pennsylvania stock \$1.10-\$1.15 in Pittsburgh. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.60-\$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago; Russet Burbanks \$1.80-\$1.90. Massachusetts Yellow onions 80¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in a few cities. New York Yellows 75¢-\$1.10 in city markets. Wisconsin stock \$1-\$1.05 in Cincinnati. North Carolina Elberta peaches, various sizes \$2-\$2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in New York. Illinois Elbertas \$1.50-\$1.85 in Chicago; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Anna.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 20 points from the previous close to 10.34 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.14 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 10.32 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 10.28 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ -19 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Standards, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE).

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. LXVI, No. 34

Section 1

August 18, 1937

**DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS** The House yesterday passed the Third Deficiency Appropriations Bill, carrying \$100,000,000. It voted to increase by \$867,500 the appropriation proposed by the Appropriations Committee for the National Labor Relations Board. It next voted to provide the Department of Agriculture with \$20,000,000 on which to start its combined farm tenancy and submarginal land retirement programs. For each purpose \$10,000,000 had been authorized in the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenancy Bill, but no provision had been made in the deficiency measure. (New York Times.)

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**PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY** The establishment of a research laboratory in Washington next year as a "final link" in a program to assure the public of drugs and medicines of the highest quality was announced last night at the convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The new laboratory, as described by Dr. George D. Beal of Pittsburgh, president of the association, will be virtually a "bureau of standards" for medicines proscribed by physicians and used in the home. It will be installed in the American Institute of Pharmacy in Washington. The laboratory will be put to its first practical use in research pertaining to the National Formulary. (New York Times.)

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**RURAL SALES** An increase of about 4 percent dollar volume for average daily sales on general merchandise in small towns and rural areas during July of this year as compared with the corresponding month of 1936 was reported yesterday by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Commerce Department. However, sales for July declined about 22 1/2 percent from June of this year, more than the usual seasonal decrease. (Press.)

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**SCIENCE WRITERS** Waldemar Kaempffert, science editor of the New York Times, has been elected president of the National Association of Science Writers, it was announced yesterday by the organization. Other newly elected officers of the association include John J. O'Neil of the New York Herald Tribune, vice president; Robert T. Potter of Science Service, secretary; and Stephen J. McDonough, Associated Press, Washington, treasurer. (Press.)

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**Profitable**

Canneries

"Five years ago, in the depths of the depression, a few business men in Walla Walla, Washington, set out to develop new business resources that would help their city," says an editorial in Business Week (August 14). "Taking advantage of the fact that wheat farmers in the region let their fields lie fallow every other year, the business group persuaded the farmers to grow green peas in the fallow year. Green peas supply nitrogen to the soil. The new crop helped the farmers. And it created a great canning industry in the region. Nine canneries in the Lower Inland Empire (eastern Washington and Oregon) now produce one-eighth of the national pack of green peas. This regional industry has grown from nothing in five years. The business men who started this industry have shown the right way to develop a community, a region, or a state..."

Grassland

Congress

The Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (London, August) in an article on the recent international grassland congress, reports that "the congress was attended by about 450 delegates from thirty-seven countries. The largest representation from abroad came from the United States of America, indicating the rapidly increasing interest in grassland in that country since the ravages of soil erosion became so marked."

Senate,

August 16

The Senate passed the following bills: H.R. 7909, to amend the federal farm loan act, the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933, the farm credit act of 1933, the federal farm mortgage corporation act and the agricultural marketing act (this bill will now be sent to the President); H.R. 2711 to create a division of water pollution control in the United States Public Health Service. The Senate agreed to the resolution (S.Res. 108) requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to transmit to the Senate his recommendations for the establishment of a system of crop insurance for fruits and vegetables. The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce reported out with amendment the bill (S. 2190) to protect producers, manufacturers, and consumers from the unrevealed presence of substitutes and mixtures in woven or knitted fabrics and in garments or articles of apparel made therefrom (S.Rept. 1216).

House,

August 16

Messrs. Jones, Doxey, Mitchell of Tennessee, Hope and Kinzer were appointed House conferees on the bill (H.R. 7667) providing for sugar quotas and taxes. Mr. McCormack moved that the House conferees be instructed to agree to the Senate amendment relating to the quotas on refined sugar, but the motion was defeated by a vote of 85 to 178. The House passed the following bills: H.R. 4399 authorizing payment for certain lands located in the Uintah National Forest; S. 1696 to authorize the revision of the boundaries of the Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington (this bill will now be sent to the President); H.R. 6589 to conserve the watersheds and water resources of portions of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties, California, by the withdrawal of certain public lands included within the Los Padres National Forest, California, from location and entry under



the mining laws; H.R. 7709 to incorporate the American Chemical Society. The following bills were discussed briefly and passed over: S. 1375 to provide for the punishment of persons transporting stolen animals in interstate commerce; H.R. 7697 to promote conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and utilization; S.J.Res. 166, providing for participation of the United States in the Pan American Exposition, Tampa, Florida, 1939, in commemoration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the landing of Hernando De Soto in Tampa Bay. The House Committee on Appropriations reported out the third deficiency appropriation bill, fiscal year 1937 (H.R. 8245) (H.Rept. 1547). This bill contains the following items of interest to this Department: dry land agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, an additional \$76,000; increase in limitation on amount which Bureau of Dairy Industry may spend for personal services in D.C. during 1938 from \$313,020 to \$334,860; Great Lakes Exposition, an additional \$75,000; Golden Gate International Exposition, \$1,500,000; New York World's Fair, \$3,000,000; Eleventh International Dairy Congress, \$10,000; Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition, \$100,000; payments to federal farm mortgage corporation on account of reductions in interest rate, \$8,000,000; property damage claims, Department of Agriculture, \$13,137.26; judgments, U.S. courts, Department of Agriculture, \$758.35; and audited claims, Department of Agriculture, \$42.34. The House Committee on Banking and Currency reported out (August 13) with amendment the Wagner low cost housing bill (S. 1685) (H.Rept. 1545). The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment the bill (S. 2789) to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a regional research laboratory for the development of industrial uses for agricultural products, etc. (H.Rept. 1570). The same committee reported out with amendment the bill (S. 2670) to provide that the United States shall aid the states in wildlife restoration projects (H.Rept. 1572). Messrs. May, Thomason of Texas, Wilcox, Andrews, and Short were appointed House conferees on the bill (H.R. 7985) to provide for enlarging the Washington Airport. In the Senate, Senator King moved to request the House to return this bill to the Senate, which was agreed to, and entered a motion for reconsideration of the bill.

Use of Salt                      Roads and Road Construction (London, August 2) in an  
for Roads                      item on soil stabilization with salt, says: "Even in this  
                                    country (Great Britain) where low cost roads are compara-  
tively rare, soil stabilization by means of bituminous emulsions is  
rapidly passing beyond the experimental stage. The use of salt for the  
same purpose has been given less attention...We publish in this issue  
an article by W. E. Evans which describes the function of calcium chlo-  
ride in soil stabilization and the method by which it is employed...  
Where experiments have already been made the results are distinctly  
promising. As would be expected the United States is far ahead of other  
countries in the development of a suitable technique, but successful  
trials on stabilized gravel roads have been made by the French adminis-  
tration in Tunis. In Nova Scotia, also, an experimental length gave suf-  
ficient encouragement to lead to extensive laboratory research, the re-  
sults of which are said to be highly promising..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 17 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-17.00; cows good 7.00-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.25-15.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.25-13.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.15-13.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.40-12.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.75-12.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-11.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $127\frac{3}{4}$ - $130\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $125\frac{3}{4}$ - $128\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 105-109; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 109-117; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $107\frac{3}{4}$ - $112\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi.  $115\frac{3}{4}$ -119; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $113\frac{1}{2}$ - $116\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 99; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $77\frac{1}{4}$ - $79\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 114-117; Chi.  $106-108\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 110; No. 3, Chi.  $104-106\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28- $28\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C.  $28\frac{3}{4}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 30- $31\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $30\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 72-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 67-72; No. 2, Minneap. 49-51; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 196-200.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.25 per 100 pound sack in eastern cities; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Pennsylvania stock 80¢-\$1.15 in the East. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago; Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$2. Massachusetts Yellow Onions 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in city markets. New York Yellows 75¢-\$1.10. Wisconsin stock \$1-\$1.05 in Cincinnati. Illinois Elberta peaches, various sizes \$1.10-\$2 per bushel basket in the Middle West; \$1.60-\$1.75 f.o.b. Anna.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged from the previous close at 10.34 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.00 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 10.31 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 10.30 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score,  $32\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 32 cents; Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y. Americas,  $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $23\frac{1}{4}$ -29 cents; Standards, 23 cents; Firsts,  $21\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVI, No. 35

Section 1

August 19, 1937

**TYDINGS-MILLER BILL SIGNED** The Tydings-Miller bill, criticized as a price-fixing measure and defended on the ground that it merely implements widespread state legislation, became law yesterday, accompanied by a warning from President Roosevelt that it may seriously increase the cost of many articles to the consuming public. In signing the \$8,875,000 District of Columbia tax measure, to which the Tydings-Miller bill was attached, the President also assailed the "vicious practice" of hooking unrelated legislation to tax bills and sending them through Congress. (Baltimore Sun.)

**CIVIL SERVICE BILL REPORTED** A bill to reorganize the Civil Service and to bring within it some 305,000 government workers in addition to the 515,000 already classified, was reported favorably yesterday by the House Governmental Reorganization Committee studying President Roosevelt's recommendations along that line. The bill, sponsored by Representative Mead of New York, would abolish the present Civil Service Commission of three and substitute a single administrator who would be advised by a board of seven members. (New York Times.)

**GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE** A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says Germany's foreign trade drive, which had shown signs of slowing during the last few months, was able to score a new success when exports climbed to 530,000,000 marks during July. This was an increase of 10 percent over the preceding month and of 34 percent over July of last year and a new record high since Adolf Hitler came to power. Imports did not quite reach their record high of the preceding month, but still amounted to 499,700,000 marks. The import drop was due mainly to decreased purchases of food, especially grains, although meat imports increased.

**SEARS ROEBUCK SALES RECORD** Sears Roebuck & Company reported yesterday that sales for the seventh period of the fiscal year, July 17 to August 13, totaled \$36,266,551, an increase of 7.4 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. This was a new all-time record. Sales for the first seven periods from January 30 to August 13 totaled \$291,648,636, an increase of 16.1 percent compared with the corresponding period in 1936. This also was a new record. (United Press.)



Senate,                    The Senate passed the joint resolution (S.J.Res.  
August 17                199) to authorize an appropriation for the expenses of  
                         government participation in the Eighth International  
Road Congress in 1938 (this joint resolution will now be sent to the  
President). Senators Harrison, King, George, Brown of Michigan, La  
Follette and Capper were appointed Senate conferees on the sugar bill  
(H.R. 7667). House conferees on this bill were appointed August 16.  
The Senate received a communication from the President (S.Doc. 99) trans-  
mitting two drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing ap-  
propriations for the Department of Agriculture, "conservation and use  
of agricultural land resources" and "international production control  
committees"; referred Committee on Appropriations. Senator Byrnes sub-  
mitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the third defi-  
ciency appropriation bill, 1937 (H.R. 8245) making available \$65,000,-  
000 of the funds available under section 32 of the agricultural adjust-  
ment act for price adjustment payments to cotton producers. The Senate  
Select Committee on Government Organization reported out without amend-  
ment the bill (S. 2970) to provide for reorganization of the agencies  
of the government, extending the classified civil service, establish-  
ing a general auditing office and a department of welfare, etc. (S.Rept.  
1236). The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys reported out  
with amendments the following bills: S. 2953 to provide a measure of  
damages for trespass involving timber and other forest products upon  
lands of the United States (S.Rept. 1235); and S. 2759 authorizing the sale of cer-  
tain lands to the Regents of the Agricultural College of New Mexico  
(S.Rept. 1232).

House,                    The House passed the third deficiency appropria-  
August 17                tion bill (H.R. 8245) for 1937. An amendment by Mr.  
                         Starnes, restoring the Budget estimate of \$20,000,000  
for carrying out the provisions of the Bankhead Jones farm tenant act,  
was agreed to by a vote of 128 to 63. An amendment by Mr. Ferguson,  
providing \$500,000 to carry out the cooperative farm forestry act, was  
rejected. Messrs. Mansfield, DeRouen, Green, Seger and Carter were ap-  
pointed House conferees on the bill (H.R. 2711) to create a division  
of water pollution control in the U.S. Public Health Service. The House  
Committee on Banking and Currency reported out without amendment the  
bill (S. 2675) to amend sections of the federal credit union act of June  
26, 1934 (H.Rept. 1579). The House received a letter from the Civil  
Service Commission, transmitting the sixteenth annual report of the  
Board of Actuaries; referred to Committee on Civil Service (H.Doc. 362).  
Mr. Burdick addressed the House on the farm relief program.

Bibliofilm                A Science Service report from Paris, reporting the  
Services                recent World Congress of Universal Documentation, sum-  
                         marizes a speech by Watson Davis, president of the Am-  
erican Documentation Institute and director of Science Service. The  
practicability of handling library books in the microfilm way, said Mr.  
Davis, "is indicated by three years of successful operation of Biblio-  
film Service in the Library of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This



fall this service will be extended to the Library of Congress, the national library of the United States, and the Army Medical Library, America's largest medical collection. America is ready to do its share in the establishment of a world net of bibliofilm services. Perhaps this can best be organized on a national basis, with one library or agency in each country undertaking to handle and route orders from other countries in the interest of expediting and making effective such interchanges."

Human Resources                      America's human resources are disappearing four times as rapidly as her soil resources are being depleted by dust storms, crop removal, and erosion, Dr. O. E. Baker, agricultural economist of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, told the International Congress on Population. Famine of agricultural products is not likely to be a danger in the United States, Dr. Baker indicated. "From the standpoint of agricultural prosperity, we have too much land in the United States and too few people," he declared. Despite the large losses in soil depletion, amounting to about 5 percent a decade, the rapidly declining birthrate which has fallen as much as 20 percent in the same length of time makes a shortage of food most unlikely, Dr. Baker indicated. If present trends are not greatly altered, the population will increase only about 8,000,000 in the next 20 years by which time the maximum will have been reached. (Science News Letter, August 14.)

Ammonia in Irrigation                      "In a paper presented at the Fifth International Technical and Chemical Congress of the Agricultural Industries," says an editorial in the American Fertilizer (August 7), "A. Rooseboom of the Mataafsche Petroleum Mj., The Hague, Netherlands, discussed the direct application of ammonia to crops in irrigated areas, using the irrigation water as a carrier for the plant food element. Irrigated agriculture prevails in semi-arid and arid regions, in which the natural waters are characterized by high concentration of total salts and where the soils receive insufficient leachings with pure water. Fertilizer practice in such agriculture brings with it unique problems with regard to distribution of fertilizer and especially with regard to the residues that may be left in the soil. It is known that the agricultural life of irrigated soils is limited, but irrigation, however, offers opportunity for the distribution of fertilizers as very dilute solution, and also for the use of compounds not applicable except as dilute solutions. Ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) and phosphoric acid ( $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ ) could hardly be applied separately in ordinary practice, but where irrigation is practiced either or both of these may be dissolved in the irrigation water and so distributed..."

Foreign Trade                      Increases in both imports and exports of all grand divisions of the earth during June, compared with the corresponding month in 1936, were reported recently by the Department of Commerce. The exports amounted to \$265,363,000, against \$185,693,000 a year ago, an increase of \$79,670,000. The imports were valued at \$285,946,000, against \$191,077,000, a gain of \$94,869,000. (Press.)



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 18 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-17.25; cows good 7.00-9.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.25-15.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.00-12.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.15-12.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.60.

Grain:- No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 125  $3\frac{1}{8}$ -128  $3\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 123  $3\frac{1}{8}$ -126  $3\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 104  $3\frac{1}{8}$ -108  $3\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum Duluth, 108  $3\frac{1}{8}$ -116  $3\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 114 $\frac{3}{4}$ -117; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 113 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -106; No. 3 Chi. 103-105; St. Louis 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -28  $3\frac{1}{8}$ ; K.C. 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ -115 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ -31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 malting barley, 73-76; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 68-73; No. 2, Minneap. 49-51; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 196-199.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.25 per 100 pound sacks in eastern cities; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Pennsylvania Cobblers \$1.10-\$1.15 in Pittsburgh. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.70-\$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago; Russet Burbanks \$1.85-\$1.90. North Carolina Elberta peaches \$2-\$2.25 per bushel basket in New York City. Illinois stock \$1.50-\$2 in Chicago; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Anna. Massachusetts Yellow onions 80¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in New York, and Pittsburgh. New York stock 85¢-\$1.10 in the East. Wisconsin Yellows \$1 in Ginninnati.

The average price for Middling  $7\frac{1}{8}$  inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 16 points from the previous close to 10.18 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.85 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 10.15 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 10.12 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 32 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ -19 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVI, No. 36

Section 1

August 20, 1937

## FOOD AND DRUG BILL

A new food, drug and cosmetic bill drafted by a subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee as a substitute for the Cope-land measure passed earlier in the session by the Senate, was made public yesterday by Chairman Lea. It was unanimously approved by the subcommittee. No action is contemplated this session, Mr. Lea said. The new bill is designed to tighten the present law and to extend its terms to cosmetics, therapeutic devices and to certain drug products not covered by the existing act, including such articles as fat reducers. Heavier penalties are provided for violations and a provision for use of injunctions as an additional means of enforcement was included. (Press.)

## RAIL RATES

The Interstate Commerce Committee recommended yesterday that the House act before adjournment on a Senate-approved bill to permit emergency freight rate reductions by railroads on drought area farm products. (A.P.)

## DUTCH ELM DISEASE

G. T. French, Virginia entomologist, called upon garden clubs, farmers' organizations and nurserymen yesterday to cooperate in combating the Dutch elm disease, which he said might endanger 200,000 Virginia shade tree elms valued at \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000. French said five infected Virginia trees had been destroyed and federal scouting crews had been in the Norfolk area searching for diseased trees since 1934 when the first diseased elm was discovered in the state.

## GERMAN LAND DECREE

A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says the German Government yesterday issued a decree establishing special control over all transfers of real estate, particularly farm land, in certain border districts. All such transfers, whether by purchase or inheritance, are made subject to official approval. This is to be denied when "acquisition of land cannot be justified for reasons of border security." When approval is denied the property must be sold to purchasers officially designated.



Senate,                    The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry  
August 18                reported out without amendment the resolution (S.Res. 167)  
                         requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate  
flaxseed prices and matters affecting same. The same committee reported  
out with an amendment the joint resolution (S.J.Res. 201) for the relief  
of certain persons conducting farming operations whose crops were de-  
stroyed by hailstorms (S.Rept. 1260). The Senate received a supplement-  
al estimate of appropriation (\$4,746.27) for certain executive depart-  
ments and independent offices, for damages to privately owned property,  
adjusted under the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (S.Doc.  
110); referred to Committee on Appropriations. Senators Copeland, Cara-  
way, Guffey, Clark and White were appointed Senate conferees on the bill  
(H.R. 2711) to create a Division of Water Pollution Control in the U.S.  
Public Health Service. Mr. Gavagan was substituted for Mr. Green as one  
of the House conferees, who were appointed August 17. Senator Byrnes  
submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the third de-  
ficiency appropriation bill (H.R. 8245) for 1937, which is for the same  
purpose as the one submitted by him on August 17, but contains a few  
technical changes in language. The amendment would make available \$65,-  
000,000 of the funds available under section 32 of the agricultural ad-  
justment act for price adjustment payments to cotton producers. Senator  
Hughes was appointed a member of the Special Committee on Conservation  
of Wildlife Resources, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Hon.  
Peter Norbeck, late a Senator from South Dakota.

House,                    By a vote of 275 to 86, the House passed the Wagner  
August 18                low cost housing bill (S. 1685). The House Select Com-  
                         mittee on Government Organization reported out a bill  
(H.R. 8277) (introduced August 18) to establish the Civil Service Ad-  
ministration, to extend the merit system, to extend the classification  
act of 1923, etc. (H.Rept. 1587). The conference report on the bill  
(H.R. 7646) to provide for flood control in the Ohio River Basin was  
submitted to the House. The House agreed to the conference report on  
the bill (H.R. 2512) to authorize an appropriation for construction of  
small reservoirs under the federal reclamation laws.

Stabilization            Food plants were standardized long ago; drug plants  
of Drug Plants          should follow their lead. The necessity for this was  
                         pointed out by Dr. Arno Viehoveer, of the Philadelphia  
College of Pharmacy and Science, at the recent meeting of the American  
Pharmaceutical Association. We know to a fractional percent how much  
starch to expect in a given strain of potatoes or how much gluten in a  
variety of wheat, but the quantity and quality of digitalin in a batch  
of foxglove is still pretty much a hit-or-miss matter. Modes of prepa-  
ration, too, are much in need of standardization. Dr. Viehoveer declared.  
Too many drugs are simply dried in the open air, or otherwise made  
ready for market by grandmothers' methods, despite the fact that machin-  
ery for control of temperature, humidity, aeration and other factors  
has long been in use in other industries, including food preparation,  
and could be adapted to the drug industry without much difficulty. (Sci-  
ence Service.)



### No Sunshine in Soap

"During the past year certain brands of soap have been flamboyantly exploited for their vitamin D content; one for the 'filtered sunshine' in its lather," says an editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association (August 14). "...There is evidence that irradiated ergosterol may be absorbed through the skin of rats. This evidence has been an excuse for adding vitamins to various cosmetic preparations. H. Stanley Redgrove, writing in the Pharmacological Journal, London, April 17, has noted: 'Many emphatic statements as to their cosmetic utility are to be found in trade and technical literature; but, apart from work demonstrating the utility of codliver oil and allied products in facilitating the healing of wounds and burns, one seeks in vain for detailed reports of adequately controlled experiments.' Redgrove points out that the real question at issue is not the ability of the skin to absorb these substances but 'whether they are of any cosmetic value'. Even if it is established that vitamin D exercises any beneficial action on the skin, it still must be proved that it has a beautifying effect. As a matter of fact, there has been some recent evidence which indicates that the alleged beneficial effects mentioned by Redgrove as resulting from the use of codliver oil in the promotion of healing of wounds and burns were probably due to some other factor than the vitamin D content of the oil..."

### Unshrinkable Wool Process

A new revolutionary method which solves the old problem of making wool unshrinkable, without damaging it in any way, has just been invented by A. J. Hall, English textile chemist, says Science News Letter (August 21). The important feature of Mr. Hall's process is that it permits shrinking wool without adversely affecting its durability, its original softness and fluffiness and its color--something which heretofore has proved impossible. Mr. Hall's method merely consists of dipping the wool in a solution containing the chemical sulfuryl chloride. The chemical is dissolved in 'white spirit'. About 1 1/2 to 2 percent solution is used and the treatment lasts about an hour. Already Mr. Hall's invention has aroused considerable interest among wool manufacturers and finishers. Many important firms have taken out licenses under the patents which are being applied for in most of the countries throughout the world. Wool treated by the process has the original soft and fluffy feel. It is just about as durable as the untreated wool. Its color and the dyes on it are not changed in the least. The wool does not seem to be chemically altered at all, the microscope reveals.

### Iodine in Dairy Ration

"Iodine in small quantity in the dairy ration has improved the milk cows and calves of the Guernsey and Holstein herd of Dan Schaaf in Franklin County, Ohio, during the last two years, according to statements of the owner as well as conclusions drawn by Prof. Oscar Erf and Dr. George M. Curtis of Ohio State University, who made the study," says Ohio Farmer (August 14). "A dozen Holsteins and as many Guernseys were divided equally in the barn and half of them received a commercial dairy ration while the others got the same grain plus about 2 grains of iodine daily...The Holstein cows averaged more than 14,000 pounds of milk last year and the Guernseys 8,100 pounds. Increase in milk and fat production was noted from iodine feeding...The iodine content of the milk...increased 20 to 30 times..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

- - -

August 19--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-17.25; cows good 7.00-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.25-15.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.10-12.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.35-12.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.75-12.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.75-12.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.90-11.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $123\frac{1}{4}$ - $124\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $119\frac{3}{4}$ - $122\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $101\frac{3}{4}$ - $105\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth,  $105\frac{3}{4}$ - $121\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $104\frac{3}{4}$ - $110\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $110\frac{3}{4}$ - $116\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $110\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 94; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 75  $\frac{3}{8}$ -77  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $112\frac{1}{2}$ - $115\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $106\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 109; No. 3 Chi.  $103\frac{1}{2}$ - $105\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28- $28\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 29- $30\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $30\frac{3}{4}$ -32; St. Louis  $31\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 74-77; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 69-74; No. 2, Minneap. 50-52; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 196-198.

(Correction: Yesterday's quotation for No. 3 white oats, K.C. should be  $28\frac{3}{4}$ - $30\frac{1}{4}$ ).

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Pennsylvania sacked stock \$1.10 in Pittsburgh. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.70-\$1.80 carlot sales in Chicago and Russet Burbanks \$1.95-\$2. North Carolina Elberta peaches \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2 per bushel basket in New York. Virginia stock \$1.50-\$2.25 in a few cities. Illinois Elbertas \$1.50-\$2.50 in city markets; \$1.60-\$1.75 f.o.b. Anna. Massachusetts Yellow onions 80¢-\$1.05 50-pound sack in the East. New York stock 80¢-\$1.05 in city markets. Wisconsin stock \$1 in Cincinnati.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 24 points from the previous close to 9.94 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.85 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 23 points to 9.92 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 24 points to 9.88 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $33\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $32\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y.Americas,  $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $23\frac{1}{2}$ -29 cents; Standards,  $23\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts,  $21\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein..

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVI, No. 37

Section 1

August 23, 1937

## WORLD DAIRY CONGRESS

The eleventh International Dairy Congress opened in Berlin yesterday with 3,000 delegates from 53 countries attending, says a cable to the New York Times.

Among the 15 delegates from the United States were representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture led by O. E. Reed. Dr. Richard Walter Darro, Minister of Agriculture, delivered the opening address of welcome to the delegates. Statistics gathered for the information of the delegates showed there are 120,000,000 milch cows in the world and that 8 to 10 percent of all world trade consists of dairy produce.

## SHOSHONE FOREST FIRE

Twelve men were burned to death and 39 injured when 50 or more fire fighters were trapped by flames that raced through tree tops in the Shoshone National Forest, says a Cody, Wyoming, report by the Associated Press. Fourteen men were brought to Cody's hospitals yesterday after grueling stretcher and ambulance trips from the mountains. Three of them died. The victims were enrollees of CCC camps and employees of the Bureau of Public Roads.

## BRAZILIAN COFFEE DEFENSE

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says the Brazilian Congress has voted 500,000 contos (about \$35,000,000) for coffee defense. About 15,000,000 bags of coffee will be withdrawn from the domestic market until next December for destruction as part of the program urged by the Brazilian Coffee State Convention recently held here. After these operations departmental officials believe that a quasi-statistical equilibrium will be established. The coffee convention adopted a resolution whereby 30 percent of the total coffee crop would be absorbed by a sacrifice quota paying growers 5 milreis a bag; and 40 percent would be purchased by the National Coffee Department at 65 milreis a bag in order to maintain prices by maintaining statistical equilibrium.

## DISCOUNT RATE

The Federal Reserve Board approved last night a reduction from 2 to 1 3/4 percent in the discount rate of the Atlanta and Chicago reserve banks. It said this would help member institutions in those areas to utilize reserve bank credit more easily "in connection with crop movements and business needs." (A.P.)



Senate,                   The conference report on the sugar production and  
August 19               control bill (H.R. 7667) was agreed to in the Senate and  
                          was submitted to the House, together with a statement of  
the House conferees, where it must lie over for one day. The following  
major changes were made in the bill by the conference committee; (1) a  
substitute provision was adopted in place of the so-called Brown-La Fol-  
lette amendment (dealing with the price of sugar to the consumer) merely  
simplifying the language but having the same purpose as the original  
amendment; (2) the so-called Lucas amendment, providing a tax on black-  
strap molasses, is stricken from the bill; and (3) the conference agree-  
ment adopts the provisions of the House bill on quotas on refined sugar  
from Puerto Rico and Hawaii, except that the restrictions on direct con-  
sumption sugar from these places are made applicable to 1937, 1938 and  
1939 and the first two months of 1940, and during the remainder of 1940  
the amounts imported are not restricted. In anticipation of the approv-  
al of this bill, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported  
Executive T, 75th Cong., an international agreement regarding the regu-  
lation of production and marketing of sugar (Ex. Rept. No. 20).

Considering bills on the calendar, the Senate passed the following:  
S. 2601 to provide for refund of amounts collected as tax under the  
Bankhead cotton act, the Kerr tobacco act and the potato act of 1935;  
H.R. 3058 for the relief of former employees of the Federal Subsistence  
Homestead Corporation (this bill will now be sent to the President);  
S. 2226 to regulate interstate commerce in products of child labor;  
S. 2633 to incorporate the American Chemical Society; S. 2953 to provide  
a measure of damages for trespass involving timber and other forest  
products upon lands of the United States.

The following bills were passed over by the Senate after being dis-  
cussed briefly: S.J.Res. 205 providing for benefit payments to cotton  
producers with respect to cotton produced in 1937 (Senator Connally  
gave notice that he intends to press for passage of this measure unless  
an executive order is issued for the same purpose); S. 2970 the omnibus  
reorganization bill; S.J.Res. 201 for the relief of certain persons  
conducting farming operations whose crops were destroyed by hailstorms.

Senators Walsh, Copeland, Thomas of Utah, Borah and La Follette  
were appointed Senate conferees on the Wagner low-cost housing bill.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with  
an amendment the bill (S. 2825) to enable the Department of Agriculture  
to prevent the spread of pullorum and other diseases of poultry and to  
cooperate with official state agencies in the administration of the Na-  
tional Poultry Improvement Plan (S.Rept. 1264).

The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported out with amendments  
the third deficiency appropriation bill (H.R. 8245) for 1937 (S.Rept.  
1276). The following items of interest to this Department have been  
added to the bill by the Senate Committee:



enforcing the sugar act of 1937, \$50,000,000; Road Congress, \$5,000; and International Production Control Committees increase of limitation from \$7,500 to \$10,000 for International Sugar Council. The item of \$20,000,000 for the Bankhead-Jones farm tenant act, inserted on the floor of the House, is retained in the bill as reported to the Senate. The proposed item relating to fertilizers furnished by the Tennessee Valley Authority was not included. Other items in which this Department is interested, on which no changes were made, are: dry land agriculture, B.P.I., an additional \$76,000; increase of D.C. salary limitation for B.D.I. from \$313,020 to \$334,860; Great Lakes Exposition, an additional \$75,000; Golden Gate International Exposition, \$1,500,000; New York World's Fair, \$3,000,000; Eleventh International Dairy Congress, \$10,000; Seventh World's Poultry Congress, \$10,000; payments to farm mortgage corporation for interest reduction, \$8,000,000; and item for payments of judgments and claims, the amounts of some of which are increased. Senator Byrnes gave notice of his intention to move suspension of the rules in order to propose his amendment to this bill, which would make available for price adjustment payments to cotton producers, \$65,000,000 of the funds available under section 32 of the agricultural adjustment act.

The Senate Select Committee to Investigate the Executive Agencies of the Government made a preliminary report to the Senate stating that a complete study had not been completed but submitting an exhaustive study on reorganization prepared by the Brookings Institution (S.Rept. 1275).

Senator Glass submitted for printing in the Record a comparative statistical statement of appropriations made by the 74th Congress, 2nd session, and the 75th Congress, 1st session. The conference report on the bill (H.R. 2512) to authorize an appropriation for the construction of small reservoirs under the federal reclamation laws was submitted to the Senate and agreed to (this bill will now be sent to the President).

House,                      The House passed the bill (H.R. 8099) to amend certain administrative provisions of the tariff act of 1930.  
August 19                      The House agreed to the concurrent resolution (H.Con.Res. 24) requesting the President to prepare and submit to Congress a plan for development of resources and commerce of Alaska.

The House debated the conference report on the bill (H.R. 7646) to provide for flood control in the Ohio River Basin.

Mr. Robertson asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (S. 2670) to provide that the United States shall aid the states in wildlife restoration projects, but after a short discussion, Mr. Taber objected.

The House Select Committee on Government Organization reported out without amendment the bill (H.R. 8276) to amend the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to establish the office of Auditor General of the United States, etc. (H.Rept. 1606).



The House Committee on Military Affairs reported out without amendment the bill (S. 2838) to establish a public airport in the vicinity of the National Capital (H.Rept. 1612) (this bill provides for the establishment of an airport at Camp Springs, Md., and appropriates \$250,000 to the Department of Agriculture for construction of an express highway to the proposed airport. The House Committee on Labor reported out with amendment the bill (S. 2705) providing for an unemployment census (H.Rept. 1602).

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported out with amendment the following bills: S. 2619 to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to permit reduction of transportation rates in case of droughts, floods, etc. (H.Rept. 1600); S. 1077 to amend the act creating the Federal Trade Commission to define its powers and duties, etc. (H.Rept. 1613).

Both Houses received a letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers among the records of the Department of Agriculture which the Department has recommended should be disposed of; referred to Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers in House and to the Joint Select Committee on Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments, in the Senate.

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 20 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-17.25; cows good 7.00-9.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.25-15.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 12.00-12.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.25-12.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.75-12.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 good and choice 10.60-11.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.90-11.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $119\frac{1}{4}$ - $122\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap.  $117\frac{1}{4}$ - $120\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $97\frac{1}{2}$ - $101\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 102-109; Chi. 108-114; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 109; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $91\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $72\frac{3}{4}$ - $74\frac{3}{4}$ ; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 109-114; Chi. 102-106 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 105; No. 3, Chi. 102-106 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27  $7\frac{7}{8}$ - $28\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C.  $28\frac{3}{4}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $29\frac{3}{4}$ - $31\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 75-78; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 70-75; No. 2, Minneap. 52-53; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 194-197.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 75-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Pennsylvania sacked stock \$1.10 in Pittsburgh. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Elberta peaches, various sizes \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket in New York and Pittsburgh. Illinois stock \$1.75-\$2 in Chicago; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Anna. Massachusetts yellow onions 75¢-\$1.05 per 50-pound sack in city markets. New York stock 80¢-\$1.05 in the East. Wisconsin Yellows \$1 in Cincinnati.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 9.87 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.73 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 9.83 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 9.83 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $33\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $32\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$  cents; S. Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y. Americas,  $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $23\frac{1}{2}$ -29 cents; Standards,  $23\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts,  $21$ - $21\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE).

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVI, No. 38

Section 1

August 24, 1937

## WYOMING

### FOREST FIRE

Weary men were near victory last night in their struggle to extinguish fire which burned to death 13 of their fellow fire fighters and injured more than 40 others, says a Cody report by the Associated Press. It was the nation's most disastrous forest fire in many years. "Our costly battle is nearly over," said John Sieker, supervisor of the Shoshone National Forest. David Godwin, instructed by F. A. Silcox, chief of the Forest Service, to investigate the fire's origin, was bound by plane from California. The fire burned over about 2,000 acres of heavy woodland in the Absaroka Mountains of Northwest Wyoming, some of it almost to timberline, 10,000 feet above sea level.

## U.S.-BRITISH TRADE UP

Trade between the United States and the United Kingdom during the first half of the current year showed a marked increase, the Department of Commerce announced yesterday. Imports into the United Kingdom from the United States during the first six months of 1937 were valued at \$230,339,472, compared to \$212,847,284 in the first half of 1936, while exports from the United Kingdom to the United States were valued at \$77,928,158, compared to \$70,070,894 for the 1936 period. (Press.)

## FISCAL SYSTEM

Representatives of the governments of Cuba and Nicaragua have been in Washington studying various aspects of the United States banking and credit system, Wayne C. Taylor, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, said yesterday. The Cuban mission, headed by the Cuban Ambassador, Mr. Taylor said, had been paying particular attention to agricultural credits and the Farm Credit Administration had been cooperating. The Nicaraguan mission includes Luis Manuel Debayle, former Minister of Foreign Relations, and James H. Edwards, special economic adviser. (New York Times.)

## PERISHABLE FREIGHT RATE

The Interstate Commerce Commission gave notice yesterday to all common carriers by railroad and agencies interested in rail movements of refrigerated products of an investigation to be undertaken by the commission into the rates on perishable freight. Although the first hearing will not be held before January, the commission said it desired to give interested parties ample time to prepare testimony and briefs. (Press.)



Senate,  
August 20                      The Senate passed the third deficiency appropriation bill (H.R. 8245) for 1937. The Department of Agriculture's items which appeared in the bill as reported to the Senate are retained in the bill as passed by the Senate. In addition, the following amendments were offered from the floor and agreed to: by Mr. Byrnes, making available to cotton producers for price adjustment payments \$65,000,000 of the funds available under section 32 of the agricultural adjustment act for each of the fiscal years 1938 and 1939; by Mr. Adams, authorizing purchase of seeds, fertilizers, etc. and reimbursement of the Tennessee Valley Authority for fertilizers during 1938; by Mr. Bilbo, \$1,000,000 for carrying out the provisions of the cooperative farm forestry act; by Mr. McKellar, \$325,000 for acquisition of lands in Nevada for addition to the Tahoe National Forest and for acquisition of other lands. Messrs. Adams, Glass, McKellar, Byrnes and Hale were appointed Senate conferees on the bill. Messrs. Woodrum, Boylan of New York, Cannon of Missouri, Taber and Wigglesworth were appointed House conferees.

The conference report on the bill (H.R. 7985 to provide for enlargement of the Washington Airport was agreed to by both Houses. This bill provides for the leasing of 53 acres of the Arlington Experimental Farm to the airport. The bill will now be sent to the President. The Senate passed the bill (H.R. 7709) to incorporate the American Chemical Society. This bill will now be sent to the President. The Senate agreed to the conference report on the bill (H.R. 7646) to provide for flood control in the Ohio River Basin.

House,  
August 20                      By a vote of 198 to 23, the House agreed to the conference report on the sugar production and control bill (H.R. 7667). This bill will now be sent to the President. The conference report on the Wagner low cost housing bill (S.1685) was submitted to the House.

The House passed the following bills: S.J.Res. 166, providing government participation in the Pan American Exposition, Tampa, Florida, in 1939; S.J.Res. 199, to authorize an appropriation for participation of the United States in the Eighth International Road Congress in 1938 (this bill will now be sent to the President); S. 2670, to provide that the United States shall aid the states in wildlife restoration projects (this bill will now be sent to the President); S. 1722, to provide subsistence for the Eskimos by establishing for them a permanent and self-sustaining economy and to encourage and develop native activity in all branches of the reindeer industry; S.J.Res. 186, providing for government participation in the Pacific Mercado, Los Angeles, in 1940, and in 1942 commemorating the landing of Gabrillo (this resolution will now be sent to the President); S. 2849, to prohibit certain agreements fixing fees or compensation in receivership, bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings; S. 2619, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to permit reductions in transportation rates in case of earthquake, flood, fire, famine, drought, etc. (this bill will now be sent to the President); S. 2863, to promote conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and utilization (this bill will now be sent to the President);



S. 2229, to permit members of Congress to enter into agreements under agricultural programs (this bill will now be sent to the President); S. 2789, to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a regional research laboratory for the development of industrial uses for agricultural products, the first units to be devoted to development of industrial uses for cotton and cotton products, additional units to be provided for the study of other crops as additional funds are provided (this bill will now be sent to the President); S. 1052, to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work (this bill will now be sent to the President); S. 1375, to provide for punishment of persons stealing animals moving in interstate commerce (this bill will now be sent to the President); H.R. 7908, to extend the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones act to Puerto Rico.

By a vote of 193 to 36, the House passed with amendments the joint resolution (S.J.Res. 207) expressing the views of the Congress as to a program for the relief and benefit of agriculture. Mr. Luther A. Johnson discussed the cotton situation. The House Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers reported on disposition of certain papers in the Department of Agriculture (H.Rept. 1617).

Senate,                      Both Houses agreed to the conference report on the  
August 21                    third deficiency appropriation bill, fiscal year 1937  
                              (H.R. 8245). The conference committee struck out the  
following amendments relating to the Department of Agriculture: \$1,000,-  
000 for carrying out the provisions of the cooperative farm forestry  
act; \$325,000 for acquisition of lands in the Tahoe National Forest,  
Nevada, and Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee. The item for  
enforcement of the sugar act <sup>of 1937</sup> was reduced from \$50,000,000 to \$250,000,  
and the following provision was added: "Provided, That such sum shall  
become available when such act becomes a law." The item of \$65,000,000  
for each of the fiscal years 1938 and 1939 (from funds available under  
section 32 of the agricultural adjustment act) for price adjustment pay-  
ments to cotton producers, was not included in the conference report but  
was agreed to by the House in a separate vote of 200 to 128. Other items  
of interest to this Department which the conference committee did not  
change and which still appear in the bill are as follows: \$20,000,000 for  
carrying out Bankhead-Jones farm tenant act; \$76,000 for dry land agri-  
culture, B.P.I.; increase of limitation for International Production  
Control Committees from \$7,500 to \$10,000; Increase of D.C. salary limi-  
tation for B.D.I. from \$313,020 to \$334,860; \$5,000 for International  
Road Congress; \$1,500,000 for Golden Gate International Exposition;  
\$75,000 additional for Great Lakes Exposition; \$3,000,000 for New York  
World's Fair; \$10,000 for Eleventh International Dairy Congress; \$100,-  
000 for Seventh World's Poultry Congress and Exposition; \$5,000,000 to  
Farm Mortgage Corporation on account of interest reduction; and items  
for payments of judgments and claims. This bill will now be sent to the  
President.

Both Houses agreed to the conference report on the Wagner low cost  
housing bill (S. 1685) (this bill will now be sent to the President).  
The Senate agreed to the House amendment to the joint resolution (S.J.  
Res. 207) expressing the views of the Congress as to a program for the  
relief and benefit of agriculture (this resolution will now be sent to



the President). Senator Connally attempted to get action on the joint resolution (S.J.Res. 205) providing for payments to cotton producers with respect to cotton produced in 1937, but although the measure was debated no action was taken. The Senate passed the bill (H.R. 7908) to extend the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones act to Puerto Rico (this bill will now be sent to the President). The Senate agreed to the House amendments to the bill (S. 1375) for the punishment of persons transporting stolen animals in interstate commerce (this bill will now be sent to the President). The Senate agreed to the concurrent resolution (H.Con.Res. 24) requesting the President to prepare and submit to Congress a plan for the development of resources and commerce in Alaska (this measure was agreed to by the House on August 19). The Senate received a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture transmitting a report on traffic conditions with recommendation for legislation. Senator Lonergan discussed prevention of water pollution in streams. Senator Bulkley discussed the flood control problem.

House,                      The House passed the bill (S. 2705) to provide for  
August 21                  an unemployment census. The Senate agreed to the House  
                                amendments to this bill later in the day (this bill will  
now be sent to the President). The House also passed the bill (S. 2688)  
to provide for preliminary examination and surveys for runoff and water-  
flow retardation and soil erosion prevention on the watersheds of the  
Rio Grande and Pecos Rivers (this bill will now be sent to the President).  
A motion was made to call up the bill (S. 2838) to establish a public  
airport in the vicinity of the National Capital (providing for an air-  
port at Camp Springs, Md., and appropriating \$250,000 to this Depart-  
ment for construction of a highway to the airport) under suspension of  
the rules, but no action was taken on the motion.

BOTH HOUSES ADJOURNED SINE DIE AUGUST 21

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 23 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.50-17.25; cows good 6.75-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.25-12.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.80-12.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 12.05-12.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-11.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 123 1/8-126 1/8; No.2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 121 1/8-124 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 97-101; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth 101-115; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 101 1/2-106; Chi. 108 1/2-111 1/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 106-106 1/2; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 92 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 70 7/8-72 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 105-109 1/2; Chi. 100-104 3/4; St. Louis 106; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 99-103 3/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 3/4-28; K.C. 28 1/2-29 3/4; Chi. 29-30 1/4; St. Louis 31-31 1/2; No. 2 malt-ing barley, Minneap. 75-78; No.3 good malting, Minneap. 70-75; No. 2, Minneap. 52-53; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 191-194.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.10-\$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.35-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago and Russet Burbanks \$2-\$2.15. Massachusetts Yellow onions 75¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. New York Yellows 75¢-\$1.05 in city markets. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.05 in consuming centers. Illinois Elberta peaches \$1.40-\$2.25 per bushel basket in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.45 f.o.b. Anna. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.50-\$3.50 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in terminal markets. Virginia and E.Shore Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$3 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West.

The average price for Middling 7/8 in spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 16 points from the previous close to 9.61 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.60 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 9.61 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 9.56 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 33 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 32 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 1/4-19 3/4 cents; S.Daisies, 18 1/2-19 cents; Y.Americas, 18 3/4-19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 1/4-29 cents; Standards, 23 cents; Firsts, 21-21 1/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXVI, No. 39

Section 1

August 25, 1937

WAGES AND HOURS BILL "The declaration that the Roosevelt Administration will press the fight for the wages and hours bill was made by Robert H. Jackson, Assistant United States Attorney General, in an address yesterday at the opening session of the seventy-fourth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor," reports Joseph Shaplen in a Jamestown report to the New York Times. "...Governor Lehman, in an address which followed Mr. Jackson's, asserted that federal wage-and-hour legislation and national control of child labor were essential to economic and social stability..."

CIGARETTE PRODUCTION Crossing the mark of 15,000,000,000 cigarettes for the first time in the industry's history, July's 15,290,072,227-unit output put production for the first seven months of 1937 above any annual total before 1928. Output for July, 1936, was only 14,801,028,247. Percentage of gain over the similar month last year was 3 percent, the Bureau of Internal Revenue announced yesterday. Last year's production of 13,430,194,843 cigarettes was the greatest for any August in the industry's history. In 24 of the last 25 months American cigarette production has set a new monthly peak, with this July's output setting an all-time high for cigarette production in any month. (Press.)

N.J. MILK PRICE CONTROL As a protest against the minimum price set by the New Jersey Board of Milk Control for milk consumed in schools, the Board of Education at Orange announced yesterday that it would suspend "for the present" its ten-year practice of allowing milk to be served in classrooms. W. Burton Patrick, Superintendent of Schools, said the board's decision was reached yesterday when six dairy companies submitted bids asking 4 1/4 cents a half pint, the minimum allowed by the Milk Control Board for distribution of Grade A to schools. Judge Daniel J. Brennan of the Court of Common Pleas in Essex County, vice president of the School Board, charged there was an "airtight combine with statutory sanction" in the state's dairy industry. (New York Times.)

PAPER EXPORTS The United States exported \$15,145,605 worth of paper and paper manufactures during the first six months of 1937, as compared with \$11,048,621 for the first half of 1936, an increase of 37 percent, the Department of Commerce reported yesterday. (Press.)



## Section 2

Deficiency  
Diseases

The Gardeners' Chronicle (London, August 7) in an editorial on deficiency diseases of plants, says: "...But of all the surprises of plant nutrition that concerning copper is the greatest. Reclaimed soil is soil cultivated after the removal of the surface peat, and although it may be in other respects fertile, it brings about a malady known as reclamation disease, which, as Dr. Winifred E. Brenchley points out, is now prevented by giving to reclaimed land, before crops are taken from it, a dressing of 30 pounds of copper sulphate to the acre. So, too, in Florida crops of all kinds--tomatoes, lettuces, beets, rape, etc.--grown in the infertile peat land--yield better for the addition of a little copper than they do when they receive liberal applications of organic manures. Other elements known or suspected of playing an essential part in keeping plants in health, are sulphur and rhubidium. On the other hand, it is said that some of the rarer elements may be toxic, even when only traces of them occur in the soil. Such a one is vanadium."

Senate Farm  
Studies

The Senate Agricultural Subcommittee, which is charged with the duty of investigating and preparing farm legislation for the next session of Congress, has made its plans for the coming recess, says a report from the Wall Street Journal Washington Bureau. The subcommittee will split into two groups--a southern and a western group. Senators Smith, Thomas, Bankhead and Ellender will constitute the southern group, which will begin work October 1. It plans to swing through the South, holding meetings of farmers and obtaining the views of farmers on proposed legislation. "What I want is to have the meetings taken charge of by farmers," Senator Smith said. The western group will consist of Senators McGill, Frazier and Pope. Both groups will return to Washington before they draft legislation, it was said.

Borax for  
Alfalfa

L. G. Willis and J. R. Piland, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, write to Science (August 20) regarding the response of alfalfa to borax. They say in part: "Recently a problem involving the production of alfalfa has become acute in North Carolina. The terminal leaves become yellow without distortion, apical buds do not develop normally, plants wilt badly in dry weather and severe infestation with aphids and leaf hoppers has been noted. Very heavy applications of lime have been made to the soil on which these characteristics were first noted. Borax, applied at a rate of five pounds to the acre in March, effectively corrected the abnormal conditions during the same year, but a similar treatment applied late in May did not produce any visible effect until the following year. Tentatively, it is suggested that there is a photoperiodic factor involved."

Organization  
of Counties

The Journal of Farm Economics (August) prints a paper by H. C. Bradshaw, Texas Experiment Station, on "Reorganization of Counties". He says: "In discussing the possible savings through consolidation and reorganization of counties, it is necessary to consider three distinct phases, namely: county consolidation, the county manager plan, and state<sup>administration</sup>/supervision of counties..."



He says in the concluding paragraph: "Considering the state of Texas as a whole, it is believed that a program giving each consolidated county a minimum population of 20,000 is highly desirable. Such counties should have lower per capita costs and should also be more nearly capable of supporting the necessary and desirable services. Further, it is believed that following consolidation, the county manager plan or a similar plan embodying its essential principles should be applied. Finally, it is believed that increased supervision of county affairs by the proper state agency or agencies should be developed."

**Civil Service**            The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: associate bacteriologist, \$3,200, assistant bacteriologist, \$2,600, unassembled (optional branches, 1. brucellosis, 2. anaerobes, 3. physiology of bacteria, 4. viruses) U.S. Public Health Service; Treasury Department; assistant marketing specialist (fruits and vegetables) \$2,600, assistant marketing specialist (canned fruits and vegetables) \$2,600, assembled, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; civilian instructor of Spanish, \$3,200, civilian instructor of French, \$3,200, unassembled, United States Coast Guard Academy, Treasury Department, New London, Conn.; junior graduate nurse, \$1,620, U.S. Public Health Service, Treasury Department and Veterans Administration, assembled. Applications for nurse and marketing specialist must be on file not later than: (a) September 13, if received from states other than those named in (b); (b) September 16, if received from the following: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. Applications for bacteriologist and instructor of French and Spanish must be on file not later than: (a) September 20, if received from states other than those named in (b); (b) September 23, if received from the following: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

**Windmills**            "...Once there were windmills in nearly every neighborhood," says an editorial in American Agriculturist (August 14). "They gradually disappeared until recently, and now they are becoming frequent again--not to pump water, but strange to say, to charge batteries for radios. They solve a real problem, too, because keeping a battery charged for radio is a difficult job. It gets weak and the radio reception becomes poor. In New York State alone there are 97,000 farms (a little more than half of the total) which do not have central station electric service. But folks on these farms want radio just as much as anyone else. Their solution is a battery radio, with perhaps the new type of 'windmill' for generating electricity to run the radio and other six-volt equipment."

**Colored**            A new method of marking forest service maps in Oregon and Washington to show the likelihood of fire conditions is being tried this year by the U.S. Forest Service, says a Portland report. Seven colors represent different degrees of fire danger. A huge board, electrically lighted, has been installed in the regional office of the Forest Service in Portland. Each of the 100 national forest ranger districts in the 2 states report the fire hazard in their district daily. The colors range from white, meaning little fire danger, to red, meaning acute fire danger.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 24 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.75-17.50; cows good 6.75-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.85-12.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.35-12.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 123 1/8-126 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 121 1/8-124 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 99 7/8-103 7/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 104 7/8-115 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 103 1/2-107 3/4; Chi. 110-112 1/2; No.2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108 1/4; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 92 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 104-107; Chi. 104 3/4-106 3/4; St. Louis 108; No. 3, Chi. 103 3/4-105 3/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 1/8-28 3/8; K.C. 29-30 1/4; Chi. 29 3/4-31; St. Louis 31; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 76-79; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 71-76; No. 2, Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 194-197.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 80¢-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.40-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago, Russet Burbanks \$2.15. New York Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.05 per 50-pound sack in the East. Massachusetts stock 75¢-85¢ in New York. Midwestern Yellows 85¢-\$1.05 in consuming centers. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$2-\$2.60 per stave barrel in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Virginia Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$2-\$3 per bushel basket in the East. Illinois stock \$1.50-\$2 in the Middle West; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Centralia.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged from the previous close at 9.61 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.67 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 9.60 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 9.58 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 33 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 32 3/4 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 1/4-19 5/4 cents; S.Daisies, 18 1/2-19 cents; Y.Americas, 18 3/4-19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 23 1/4-29 cents; Standard, 22 1/2-23 cents; Firsts, 21 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXVI, No. 40

Section 1

August 26, 1937

## FARM AID COMPACT

A three-way compact involving the President, the House and the Senate by which Congress was pledged to consider general farm legislation as the first order of business at the next session was among a large batch of bills made law yesterday by President Roosevelt. Although Mr. Roosevelt was not required to sign the so-called "promissory note resolution" on farm legislation, his course was construed at the White House as constituting a three-party agreement on action at the next session of Congress to put through ever-normal granary legislation with provision for surplus crop control. The resolution was adopted in both Houses in return for a renewal of commodity loans on cotton. (New York Times.)

## FRANCE RAISES WHEAT PRICE

A Paris wireless to the New York Times says the Council of Ministers added further to the cost of living in France yesterday by decreeing an increase in the price of wheat and bread. The decree, to be issued today, fixes the price of wheat at 180 francs a quintal (220.46 pounds) and provides for future monthly increases. The price of a kilogram (about 2.2 pounds) loaf of bread is increased from 2.35 francs to 2.50 francs.

## UNDERGROUND IRRIGATION

Vast arid regions of this country can be converted into rich, productive farm land by tapping the tremendous reservoirs of water underground, F. W. Lee, chief of the Geophysical Prospecting Section of the U.S. Geological Survey, declared yesterday at the annual convention of the American Association of Water Well Diggers. By means of a new geophysical technique it is now possible to locate water within 50 feet of the surface in most of the arid sections, Mr. Lee asserted. Wells tapping this water can be drilled at the comparatively small cost of about 25 cents a foot, he explained. Large sections of the drought areas could be transformed by irrigating with this water or be made to grow three or four crops of alfalfa a year. (Press.)

## ELECTRICITY RECORD

Weekly production of electricity in the United States again soared to the highest figure in the records of the industry. For the week ended August 21 output was 2,304,032,000 kilowatt hours, an advance of .1 of a percent over the previous record figure of 2,300,547,000 in the preceding week and a gain of 10 percent over the 2,093,928,000 in the like week of last year, the Edison Electric Institute reported yesterday. (A.P.)



Food Technology                      "Massachusetts Institute of Technology is over-  
Conference                      locking no bets in its forthcoming Food Technology Con-  
   ference to be held at Cambridge, Mass., September 14-17,"  
says Business Week (August 21). "Roster of speakers reads like an in-  
ternational 'Who's Who' of science and industry. The tops of American  
technical and executive personnel will exchange ideas, aided by such  
men as Dr. R. Plank, director Kaltechnisches Institut, Germany; Dr. M.  
Piettre, director Institut International du Froid, France; and Drs. T.  
Moran and J. Pace, Low Temperature Research Station, England, who will  
add the experience of their countries to the forum. All told, some 40  
prominent men in food research will lead discussions during the 4-day  
parley."

Insects and                      Medical Record (August 18) in an editorial on in-  
Diseases                      sects and diseases, says in part: "The fly which conveys  
   sleeping sickness appears to be spreading, according to  
G.F.M. Swynnerton, who has recently, under the auspices of the English  
Entomological Society, published a book on the subject...If left to it-  
self it seems that the fly would depopulate the African tropics of all  
animal life and that the country would revert to a wilderness. It must  
be brought under control, and if possible wiped out...It is a matter of  
team work between biologists, foresters and administrators engaged in  
experimental research, tribal clearings and immunization of stock. As  
far as distribution is concerned the pest is international, consequently  
the campaign must be international and a beginning has been made...How-  
ever, malaria and sleeping sickness and plague are extreme examples of  
the deadly menace of insects to human life and health. Insects are  
factors in the causation of disease on a smaller scale and under vary-  
ing conditions, more so than is realized, and research is called for to  
determine as clearly as possible what role insects do take in bringing  
about disease."

Trench Silo                      "The Texas Extension Service is engaged in an im-  
Insurance                      portant effort to induce farmers of the state to construct  
   and fill more trench silos," says an editorial in Farm  
and Ranch (August 1). "A filled trench silo is a form of insurance  
against shortage of feed that no farmer can afford to neglect. When  
there is an abundance of feedstuffs, prepare for burned up pastures in  
midsummer by having succulent silage to feed. Prepare for a possible  
drought and shortage of feedstuffs in the future by always having a  
spare silo or two filled with good ensilage. It will keep for years  
and can be forgotten until the time of need appears...There are between  
nine and ten thousand trench and pit silos in Texas. We do not have the  
number in other Southwestern States, but it will not be amiss to say  
that the number in these states should be doubled this year and more  
added each succeeding year. The purchase of feedstuffs at high prices  
in off years would thus be avoided. Scant feeding of livestock would  
cease, for when there is an abundance of feed animals are well fed and  
more efficient."



### To Ask Freight Rate Increase

The Class I railways of the United States are contemplating asking the Interstate Commerce Commission for a general increase in freight rates with which to meet the several hundred millions of increased expenses due to higher wages, taxes and material and supply costs, says a report from the Wall Street Journal Chicago Bureau. Unless the present negotiations with the operating employees on wages are settled within a reasonable period, the roads jointly may decide to go ahead with this petition for higher freight rates anyway, with adjustments subsequently made to allow for any higher wages of these five unions. This would be in addition to the petition now before the ICC for higher rates on specific commodities to replace the surcharges which expired at the end of last year. Decision in this case is expected in about a month. If the commission acts favorably, the carriers will benefit by from \$60,000,000 to \$90,000,000 annually in added revenues.

### Articles

Three articles in September Scientific Monthly, of interest to Department workers, are: What Do We Spend Our Money For? by Prof. Edward L. Thorndike, Columbia University; An Adventure in Etymology, by Ernest Ingersoll; and Inapparent Virus Diseases, by Prof. E. V. Cowdry, Washington University School of Medicine.

### Cottonseed

F. A. Fenton, Oklahoma A. & M. College, author of Hulls as Poison Carriers "Hulls as a Poison Carrier" in American Cotton Grower (August) says in the concluding paragraph: "The value of cottonseed hulls as a carrier for grasshopper poison when used with bran or shorts seems to be definitely demonstrated and they can be recommended whenever bran is too costly or sawdust cannot be obtained. Hulls are definitely superior to sawdust as a carrier for the poison for army worms, but more information is needed before recommending them in place of the bran. Last year around 21 tons of hulls were used in Oklahoma for grasshopper bait. This year more than that amount has been used already. It thus appears that in the cotton belt a new product is available which may be used in the war on grasshoppers, army worms and possibly some other pests."

### Ask Your County Agent

"County agents and home demonstration agents have grown powerful in influence because they carry honest, unbiased and accurate information to the people they serve," says an editorial in Southern Agriculturist (August). "And along with profitable information, they carry hope and inspiration to the farm. These workers have grown strong because they teach rural people to help themselves through the use of better methods and cooperative effort. They help farm people to see farther, think more clearly and act in the light of facts which they help to gather and interpret. The farmer who looked askance at extension workers 20 years ago, now seldom undertakes any major matter affecting his home or his farming without consulting these trained advisers and leaders. They have become a potent influence in rural life that will compare favorably with the inventor, the teacher and the press. The extension agent is now widely recognized as one who knows what to do about local farm problems..."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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August 25 -- Livestock at Chicago, (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 11.75-17.50; cows good 6.75-8.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 11.00-15.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.75. Hogs; 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.25-12.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.65-12.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.25-11.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.75-11.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $123\frac{1}{4}$ - $126\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $121\frac{1}{4}$ - $124\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $100\frac{1}{4}$ - $104\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 Hd.Am.Dur. Duluth,  $105\frac{1}{2}$ - $116\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C.  $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $108\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 110-112; No. 2 S.R. Wr.St. Louis 108; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 93. No. 2 rye Minneap.  $74\frac{1}{4}$ - $76\frac{1}{4}$ . No. 2 Yellow corn K.C.  $103$ - $106\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $107\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 107; No. 3 yellow Chi.  $103\frac{1}{2}$ - $106\frac{1}{2}$ . No. 3 white oats Minneap. 27  $7/8$ -28  $1/8$ ; K.C. 29- $30\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 white oats St. Louis 32. No. 2 malting barley Minneap. 76-79; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 71-76; No. 2 Minneap. 53-54. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 192-195.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 85¢-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; Idaho Russet Burbanks \$2-\$2.15. New York Yellow onions 75¢-\$1.05 per 50 pound sack in the East. Massachusetts stock 50¢-90¢ in New York City. Midwestern Yellows 80¢-\$1 in Cincinnati. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type 75¢-\$1.15 per bushel basket in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Virginia Elberta peaches, various sizes, \$2-\$3.75 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Illinois stock \$1.50-\$2 in midwestern cities; \$1.40-\$1.55 f.o.b. Centralia. Colorado Salmon Meat cantaloups \$2.50-\$3.25 per jumbo crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$2-\$2.15 f.o.b. Rocky Ford.

Average price for Middling  $7/8$  inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 9.54 cents. On the same day last season the price was 11.64 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 9.53 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 9.52 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $33\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $33\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{3}{4}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cents; Y.Americas,  $18\frac{3}{4}$ -19 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $23\frac{1}{4}$ -29 cents; Standards,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ -23 cents; Firsts, 21 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago - Nom.

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